The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

The Legislative Appropriations—Credit Mobilier—The President at the Capitol—Judge Sherman—Pomeroy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Appropriations Committee finally voted to-day on the amendments of the Senate to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The railroad interest proposition was disposed of by substituting a new section, which drops the matter of the five per cent. net proceeds entirely, and remits the question of compulsory payment of interest to the courts. On the Morrill amendment, which provides that no judgments for cotton claims shall be paid until Congress has specially appropriated money therefor, the committee voted to non-concur, by yeas 1, nays 8. This is in accordance with the position assumed by the House heretofore, which is the reverse of that held in the Senate.

CREDIT MOBILIER AND UNION PACIFIC.

The Wilson Committee has nearly completed its report, and at a late hour this afternoon expected to be able to present it to the House to-morrow. Nothing is known positively of the recommendations they will make, but severe measures are not expected. The public may reasonably expect a very clear and succinct history of the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad to Credit Mobilier, to the United States Government, and to its creditors generally. The report will not be as voluminous as that of the Poland Committee.

URGENT LEGISLATION.

The President to-day paid another special visit to the Capitol, to impress upon members of Congress his earnest desire that legislation should be had respecting two important provisions of the Treaty of Washington, viz.: the Geneva award, and the Fisheries question. He is desirous that there should be some compromise between the two houses on the first-named proposition, and that there shall be no longer any delay in providing the necessary legislation for carrying out the provisions of the treaty relating to the fisheries. These visits of the President ought not to be necessary, but in the present nervous and eccentric temper of the two houses it is difficult to get their attention to anything except by personal effort.

JUDGE SHERMAN AND THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Ways and Means Committee have divided the examination concerning the Bassett-Sherman charges into two parts. They to-day concluded taking testimony concerning the connection of Judge Sherman with the matter, and will to-morrow vote upon his case. There is good authority for the statement that their finding will be as follows: That Judge Sherman wrote the several letters in evidence purporting to have been written by himself to Legrand Lockwood, Jr.; that Judge Sherman therein represented that he, either in person or by proxy, appeared before the Internal Revenue Bureau in a case of the senior Lockwood, then pending, and that in like manner he, (Sherman,) by the use of his personal influence, secured the passage by Congress of such legislation as exempted brokers from taxation upon borrowed capital; that for this alleged service Judge Sherman demanded a large fee of Lockwood, payment of any portion and all of which was refused; that part of this alleged influence consisted in personal interviews, represented to have been had by Judge Sherman with Senator Sherman, Gen. Garfield, Secretary Boutwell, and other distinguished persons in Washington, and that the committee will find that neither at the time alleged, nor for a considerable period before or afterward, was Judge Sherman in Washington; that none of said interviews represented to have been held were held, and that Judge Sherman, and no one for him, ever at any time in any way approached any member of the Ways and Means Committee with reference to the legislation in question.

THE DEBATES.

The House to-day decided to transfer the printing of the debates from Rives & Bailey to W. J. Murtagh, of the *Republican*. Messrs. Kerr, Beck, and some others, made a hard fight for their friends, but not a judicious one. They accused Mr. Murtagh of bad faith, and the House of desiring to make a partisan question out of the matter, an imputation which came with very poor grace from the men who have made the *Globe* printing a partisan issue for many years. The resolution received more votes after this debate than had previously been expected for it.

MILITARY BILLS.

A special order stopped the progress of the House to-day, in the middle of the Sundry Civil Service bill. The Military Committee thereafter occupied the afternoon, and were accorded an evening session. Among the bills passed was the one providing for the replacing of the wooden head-boards over the graves in national cemeteries with stone; another authorizes a report upon the Dakota war claims of 1862; another prohibits the promotion of officers in the regular army who are addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. Ezra J. Dodds, the new Democratic member from Cincinnati, distinguished himself for the first, and probably the last, time in his Congressional career, by asking what would have happened to the President and other Generals if the bill had been a law during the war. To this contemptible attempt at wit not a responsive laugh was heard, and Dodds sat down, red in the face, and it is to be hoped ashamed of himself.

THE KANSAS SENATORIAL ELECTION.

The Pomeroy Investigation came to a halt again to-day, for want of witnesses on the part of the prosecution. The testimony was interesting and entertaining and, perhaps, damaging, though it would hardly be sufficient to influence a jury, unless it should be supplemented with evidence connecting the transactions and attempts to bribe more closely with Senator Pomeroy. An instance, related by a witness, indicates with what caution the money that "was in Topeka" was used and handled. A person came to him and represented that there was "money in Topeka," to be used in the Senatorial contest. He told witness it was money that was stolen from the Government, and that he might as well have some of it as anybody else. If he wanted $3,000 or $4,000 it would be handed to him the next day, and that three or four days after it somebody would ask him for his vote for Senator, but he could vote as he chose, and would not be under any obligations on account of the money.

STILL "PUMPING" OAKES AMES.

The Senate Committee to examine the Credit Mobilier charges against the members of that body, to-day continued the somewhat laborious and painful operation of extracting information from Oakes Ames. He is apparently an inexhaustible mine. He has been worked all Winter by various committees, and yet gives no indication of "petering out," as the miners would say. To-day he told what he knew of Mr. Harlan's endeavor to pay back the $10,000 Durant money, which the committee are now trying to trace. Mr. Ames could not give dates. Here his memory failed him, but Alley, he said, who knew all about the transaction, could give dates and all other facts about it. So Alley has been summoned by telegraph to come before the committee as soon as possible. Mr. Harlan thinks that as both he and Durant swore that the money was given by Durant out of his own funds, solely for political purposes, and was so applied, that the committee ought to be entirely satisfied and not to trouble itself further. But investigating committees are singularly perverse and stubborn.

TWO PER CENT.

The Two Per Cent. bill, as it has come to be known, was taken up by the Senate to-day, and debated all day and left unfinished, to be taken up again to-morrow at 1 o'clock. This bill provides for paying to the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois two per cent. of the net profits of the sales of public lands within the States, after their admission to the Union, which is a part of five per cent. of such net profits which was promised to these States in the organic law admitting them into the Union, for the purpose of building public roads, and which they claim has not been paid by the United States. In the caucus arrangement of the order of business this subject was left out, and the fact that its friends were strong enough to override the caucus and the report of the Judiciary Committee, and bring it before the Senate, indicates that there is strength enough to pass the bill, in concurrence with the House. The whole claim for the three States amounts to $1 4000,000 or over. The majority of the Judiciary Committee claims that the full amount has been paid, and more than paid, and that there is no just basis for the claims.

THE SOLDIERS' LAND-GRAB SCHEME.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands will next week submit to the Senate a written report on the House bill granting the remainder of the public lands to speculators through the pretense of giving it to the soldiers. The committee are unanimously against the passage of the bill.

A SPECIAL EVENT.

Gov. Cooke and Mrs. Cooke last evening gave an elegant entertainment. A separate ball-room had been erected, opening from the Governor's spacious house, and the very large number of distinguished guests had abundant space for the enjoyment of the music, the refreshments, the flowers, the decorations and appointments of the mansion, which were of the first order. The affair was in all respects fitting the official and social position of the Governor and his estimable wife.

SENATOR CALDWELL.

Mr. Caldwell is in receipt of numerous letters and dispatches from his constituents, urging him not to resign. He states that he has no intention of resigning, and that he is confident that the full Senate will thoroughly agree with the minority of the committee in opposition to the report.

MORMON AND "GENTILE."

A Western Republican Senator, to-day, read dispatches from some of his constituents engaged in business in Utah, stating that, whatever the merits of the Mormon question, the dispatches from Salt Lake do not accurately represent Gentile opinion.

THE LATE COL. EATON.

The funeral of Col. D. L. Eaton, who died on Sunday, was held to-day. Rev. Dr. Rankin officiated, and a large number of personal friends of the deceased was present, including the Legislative Council of the District in a body.

WHAT THE HAMPTON STUDENTS ARE DOING.

A unique method of furthering the cause of normal school education among the colored people has just been originated by the faculty and students of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, at Hampton, Va. The number of students has become so large that some of the young men have been obliged to spend the Winter in tents. They have now organized a corps of vocalists, composed of some twenty of the young men and women students, and will make a tour of the North for the purpose of raising money to erect an additional building for their accommodation. They are under charge of Gen. S. C. Armstrong, President of the Institute, and gave their initial concert here on Saturday night, to the great delectation of a large audience, who enjoyed with rare relish—not classical music, nor mere minstrelsy, but the rich, pathetic, and humorous reproduction of the genuine old camp-meeting, bush revival, slave plantation melodies. They are wholly unlike any troupe which has preceded them, in that, while they are not without culture in their music, they have preserved remarkably well the distinguishing natural features of the genuine negro melody. They appeal strongly to the religious element, both in their songs and in their purpose, which is one deserving of a warm welcome from the generous people of the Northern cities which they will visit.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations: A. W. Tenney, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York; Albert Parsons, of Kansas, to be Agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Agency, in the Indian Territory; Edward W. Carson and Ezra C. Derr, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy; Second-Lieut. Carlisle P. Porter, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; George F. Bates, to be Second Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; George R. Buckner, to be Postmaster at St. Charles, Mo.

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL MANSION.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to-day considered Mr. Potter's resolution directing the committee to inquire into the condition of the Executive Mansion, and agreed to report that the building is not suitable for the private residence of the President, but may be used as offices for the Executive. They further agreed to report in favor of erecting a new residence for the President, but no recommendation as to its locality will be made.

PETITION TO ACCORD BELLIGERENT RIGHTS TO CUBA.

A delegation of prominent colored men, representing in part the Cuban Anti-slavery Society of New-York, and consisting of Mr. S. R. Scottron, President of the Society; Rev. Henry Hyland Garnett, Secretary; Mr. George F. Downing, John H. Gray, J. P. Sampson, and five or six others, waited on President Grant to-day at his room in the Senate wing of the Capitol, and presented a petition, numerously signed, praying that the Government accord belligerent rights to Cuba. The President said certain correspondence has been going on between the Spanish Government and that of the United States, which cannot be made public until called for by Congress. He appreciated their feelings of sympathy with their brethren in Cuba, and would do all he could, consistent with his views of public duty, toward furthering their wishes.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

The propositions of Dr. Thomas Foster, of Minnesota, for a historiographic attachment to the Indian Bureau for the preparation of an encyclopedia of Indian affairs, and of the race in the United States, and for the commencement of an Indian archæological museum, to form eventually, with the Congressional library, part of a national institution of similar breadth and scope to the British Museum, to-day received the sanction of the Secretary of the Interior, in a formal letter of approval, addressed to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. An appropriation of $7,000 in the aggregate is asked to carry out the plan.

The Case of Senator Bogy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 19.—Special dispatches say that in the Democratic caucus at Jefferson City, last night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the investigation thus far has been thoroughly and fairly conducted, but as a means of fully exonerating Col. Bogy and the members of this House, the committee are instructed to send for Gen. Dorris and the cashier of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis.

Specials further say that, notwithstanding Col. Bogy's letter, demanding a reopening of the investigation, he yesterday asked various Democratic members to vote in the caucus against a recommitment of the committee reports, and to favor the immediate adoption of the majority report. He said he had been forced to ask for the reopening of the case in deference to popular clamor, but that he was really opposed to such action.

It is also asserted that it was stated in caucus that Col. Bogy's letter did not represent his true feelings.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown from the Track in Arkansas—Twenty-four Persons Injured.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 19.—An accident occurred on the Fort Smith Railroad, at 5½ this morning, to the eastward-bound mail-train due here at 7 o'clock. As the train was rounding a curve two miles east of Plumer's Station, the rear car, containing thirty-two passengers, left the track, turned over and went down an embankment. The car was known as a box-car, closed on both sides, giving no chance for the passengers to escape. There was no bell-rope from the car to the engine to give the alarm, and the car was dragged 900 yards before it went down the embankment and the train could be stopped. Twenty-four of the passengers were wounded; one reported killed. The following is a partial list of the wounded:

John D. Edwards, architect, Little Rock, mortally.
John Wassell, head and hip.
L. J. Barnes, head.
R. A. Dowdle, head.
Capt. Page, conductor, leg broken.
Dr. W. S. Menefee, collar-bone broken.
Dr. W. H. Scott, bruised about the head.

Several ladies and children are among the wounded, receiving hurts and bruises in various ways.

Superintendent Beaumont says the train was running at a reckless rate, contrary to the rules of the road, and he attributes the accident to the carelessness of the engineer.

A train with medical assistance for the wounded went up the road to-night.

LOUISIANA.

A Vigilance Committee in New-Orleans—Failure of Lizardi & Co.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—It is rumored to-day that a vigilance committee is organizing here among the Fusionists, and that the prominent men in the Republican Party, especially the Federal and State judges, not in their interest, are to be notified to leave the State. The time is said to be fixed on or before which these gentlemen are to depart. In the event of such a notification, the United States military forces will be brought into requisition for protection.

The large Spanish house of Lizardi & Co. yesterday suspended payment. Liabilities $4,000,000, of which $2,000,000 falls upon a New-York bank. Other suspensions have taken place, but this is the heaviest failure that has occurred here since the war.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Boston Fire Commissioners' report makes a book of 650 pages.

Hon. Francis Jordan has been appointed administrator of the estate of ex-Gov. Geary.

It is the Committee on Internal Affairs that Neal Dow is talking temperance to at Albany.

Eastern papers are disputing whether a college regatta or the small-pox is the worse affliction for a city.

Trinity College has paid $200,000 for eighty acres of land on Summer-street, Hartford, one mile south of its present site.

Out in Ohio they want to fine men who go to sleep in church. Imagine the thinness of congregations that would result.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* wants the emigration agents, who are enticing away the negroes to other Southern States, arrested.

An American woman in San Francisco married a Chinaman, and then attempted to poison herself because her husband deserted her.

The lady City Physician of Springfield, Mass., has failed of re-election by one vote, in a total of nine. It is said she acceptably fills the position.

They boast of a New-Hampshire woman who, since her marriage, has eaten her Thanksgiving dinner with her family for sixty-nine successive years.

Chicago expects to have a hotel capacity of 5,272 rooms when its forty-one hotels are all completed. Before the fire, it had thirty hotels, containing 2,965 rooms.

Lewiston, Me., has $7,500,000 invested in cotton and woolen mills, employing 3,391 males and 3,686 females, and making 22,000 miles of goods annually.

The Houston (Texas) *Union* says that more cattle have perished in that State this Winter by cold and starvation than in any former equal duration of cold weather.

An Ohio paper gives a graphic account of the freshet, and says the water rose so rapidly that it was necessary to rescue the people from the upper windows in wagons.

The baker in Pittsburg, Penn., who coated his cakes with aniline, has been compelled to pay $5,000 damages to the father of one of the children killed by eating it.

The story is told of a Pennsylvania cat, that, in imminent danger of being run over by a railroad train, she leaped nimbly upon a beam under the water-tank, and there rode safely 114 miles.

A sheriff in Florida, who was called upon to resign, wrote back: "Your communication is received, stating that my resignation will meet the approval of the Governor. It does not meet mine."

The death is announced of an Eastern man who forty years ago was a physician, but since has been a leather merchant. Possibly, failing to cure, he found his profit in trading in the cured article.

A Boston boarding-house keeper is accused of charging a young lady who volunteered to care for him while sick, for her room and board, and with ejecting her from his house, and retaining her clothes for security, when she failed to pay.

The Boston *Journal* is confident that the idea that household work is thought degrading in the United States, in any general sense, or to any exceptional degree, as compared with other countries, is utterly absurd, and that, as a whole, the women of America stand at the very head of the household workers of the world.

The will of Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis gives $2,500 to the Female Orphan Asylum, Boston; $2,500 to the National Sailors' Home, Quincy, Mass.; $2,500 to the Sailors' Snug Harbor, Boston, and $5,000 to any Massachusetts institution for the benefit of the soldiers who served in the war that might be in existence at the time of her death.

Boston's "Broadway Bridge" seems to be in a bad way. The papers say that it is weak, and that the towers have been thrown out of plumb by the settling of the supports; that the iron supporting columns are rusting off at the ground, and that considerable difficulty is experienced from the expansion and contraction of the iron by heat and cold.

With regard to the part alleged by Judge Charles T. Sherman, of Cleveland, Ohio, to have been taken by Hon. R. C. Parsons respecting the $10,000 fee, the Cleveland *Leader* says by authority that he was never retained in the case—never was written or spoken to on the subject by Judge Sherman—never spoke to any member of Congress on the subject, and never had any knowledge of or connection with the matter.

ALBANY.

A Dull Day—Prospects of the Charter—Mr. Bergh's Bill—Canal Enlargement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

As if to be in most striking contrast to the scenes of to-morrow, when the New-York charter will be under discussion, to-day has been by far the dullest of the session in the Assembly. The time was almost wholly occupied with passing bills, not one of which was of the slightest interest to the general public, being of special and local character, and therefore as likely to receive the veto of Gov. Dix as the bill which he returned last night. At the close of the day's session there was a break in the monotony in the resolutions in regard to Pacific Mail, offered by Mr. Snyder, and a reminder of the exciting work of to-morrow in the resolution of Mr. Pierson providing for three sessions, the first beginning at 10½ o'clock A. M. and ending at 2 P. M.; the second at 4 P. M., continuing until 6, and the third at 7½ P. M., without limit. There is a determination to get through the charter and order it to a third reading before the final adjournment to-morrow. In order to limit debate, but at the same time afford all proper latitude, a resolution will probably be offered to-morrow limiting each speaker to ten minutes on any one section, and, as the House has been greatly wearied of late by lengthy speeches, it will doubtless be adopted. There will undoubtedly be many amendments offered to the charter during its progress through the Committee of the Whole, and some of them will be adopted. The most important of these is to the twenty-fifth section, fixing the method of appointment, concerning which a final conclusion has been reached by all the New-York Republicans. The section will be amended, so as to give the nominations to the Aldermen and confirmations to the Mayor, with the proviso that, in case of rejection, the Aldermen shall reconsider, and may make the appointment over the veto of the Mayor by a majority vote. It is not denied or attempted to be disguised that this method practically gives the appointments to the Aldermen, and it is not disguised that such is the intention. If Mayor Havemeyer has a single friend among the Republicans in the Legislature, reasonable search has failed to find him. The general expression of opinion is that Mr. Havemeyer cannot be trusted with the cause of municipal reform, since he has become entangled in the Tammany meshes of Kelly and Tilden.

Among the minor amendments which will be offered is one to give the Board of Police the appointment of court officers in all the criminal courts of the City, which will doubtless meet with favorable consideration from the Republicans. Another amendment will probably be the striking out the sixty-eighth section, which gives the Superintendent of Police extraordinary power, and the seventieth section may be materially changed before it becomes law. As originally drawn, the power of making the registration required by the section was given to the register of records, and there is a feeling that it should be restored to its original shape.

There is not the slightest sign that there is to be any factious opposition to the charter. The Democrats profess to believe that the Republicans are committing political suicide in adopting it, and are willing they shall perform the operation with the utmost celerity; but if they were in sufficient numbers to make an effective opposition, their views would doubtless undergo a change. Among the Republicans there is nothing but a willingness to pass any charter which the representatives of the party from the City may declare to be satisfactory. There is a prospect therefore that the work of to-morrow will be accomplished without trouble, and this is the more certain from the fact that Mr. James W. Husted, of Westchester, has been selected to take charge of the charter during its progress through the Committee of the Whole, and that Mr. Darius A. Moore, of St. Lawrence, will be in the chair. Both of these gentlemen are eminently fitted for the positions assigned them—the first being without a rival as a parliamentary tactician, and the latter a presiding officer of rare ability and strict impartiality. With such leadership the charter seems assured of a prosperous voyage through the Assembly. Its fate in the Senate will, no doubt, be determined next week.

MR. BERGH'S BILL.

It is very unusual, after a bill has received thorough discussion in Committee of the Whole, that further amendments should be made to it when it was on its third reading. This, however, was the fate of Mr. Bergh's bill this morning, in the Senate; and it only escaped by one majority from being recommitted, with instructions to make its provisions applicable to the whole State. This would, if it had prevailed, have almost insured the defeat of the bill, as several Senators from the country districts had declared they would vote against it if this amendment, which was discussed last night, were made. Some trifling amendments, however, were made, and the much-contested measure finally passed, and was sent to the Assembly.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Lowery's bill to repeal the act of 1871, relative to the election of Representatives in Congress, Senators and members of Assembly, came up in Committee of the Whole this morning, and, to the surprise of the Senator who introduced it, nearly every Republican opposed it. The law proposed to be repealed is sometimes called "Tweed's Election law," as that individual procured its passage. It provided that separate ballot-boxes should be used for the officials named, instead of having all names on a general ticket. It was passed as a Democratic party measure, but its operation has been such that the repealing bill found only four Republicans to vote for it, and it was promptly killed.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF QUACKS.

Senator Weismann introduced a bill this morning, designed to reach not only sellers of obscene literature, but that large class of pretended medical practitioners who find their livelihood in the vices and misfortunes of society. It forbids the publication of those disgusting "medical" advertisements which appear in the columns of some newspapers; the publication of "medical pamphlets," of an obscene character, and the selling and keeping of certain kinds of medicines. The bill in its present form reaches all sorts and kinds of quacks, and their practices, and puts the penalty for a violation of its provisions at $1,000 fine, or one year's imprisonment, or both. It will doubtless receive some amendment, and will be the better for it, as it seems rather loosely drawn and open to evasion.

The Assembly Committee on Cities considered the bill to lease the Washington Market property this afternoon, and agreed to report it favorably on Friday next. The bill was amended so as to make the lessors pay seven per cent. on the assessed value of the property, instead of five, and in consideration of this the property is to be exempt from taxation. No one appeared to oppose the bill. Mr. Opdyke spoke briefly in favor of it; and Mr. Edward Fitch, of New-York, appeared in its behalf as counsel, and Mr. Robert G. Cornell, Jacob Hess, and R. H. Thorne as a committee from the Washington Market Company.

CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

One of the few incidents of to-day in the Assembly was afforded by the preamble and resolution offered by Mr. O'Brien, of Erie, in favor of canal enlargement. The resolution of the Utica Convention, demanding the enlargement of the main canals of the State, and making them free to the commerce of the world, was recited, as were also the resolutions of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Buffalo Board of Trade on the same subject; and it having been declared that this project had been indorsed at the late election by a majority of over 50,000 of the voters of the State, a resolution was appended directing the Committee on Commerce to bring in a bill to carry out the project. The resolution was laid on the table under the rules, and will probably be brought up at an early day, when an interesting discussion on the canal policy of the State may be expected.

THE RENSSELAER POLICE BILL.

The Rensselaer Police bill, which came up in Committee of the Whole this morning, has a more than local interest from the principles involved in it. The bill is simply a party measure, and is avowed by Senator Baker, who introduced it, to be such, to turn out the present Police Commissioners at Troy and have the Governor appoint others. The Constitution declares that "local" officers shall either be elected or appointed "by some local authority," which the Governor is not. To get around this provision, the framers of the bill reorganized the police district by taking in a small strip of territory adjoining the city, so that the district should not technically be local, or its officers local officers. When the bill was reported from the Committee on Cities, Senator Woodin dissented from the report; and this morning, in speaking on the subject, he characterized the annexation clause as a "mean and pitiful evasion of a wholesome constitutional provision." Mr. Baker urged the passage of the bill on the ground that "the party were united on it;" but Messrs. Woodin, Lewis, and other Republicans, while willing to go all they could for party, declined to go as far as this bill required them to do. It was reported for third reading in the end, by 18 to 10; but its final passage is very problematical.

NIGHT SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

On motion of Senator Chatfield, this morning, the Senate adopted a resolution to hold night sessions for the remainder of the session on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, for the consideration of general orders.

CANAL APPOINTMENTS.

At a meeting of the Canal Commissioners to-day, the following appointments for 1873 were made: Superintendents of the Champlain Canal, F. K. Marshall and Ira Locke; Superintendent of the Oswego Canal, H. V. Spencer. Collectors—At New-York, C. S. Babcock; at Albany, Cornelius Hill; at Rochester, E. B. Fenner; at Fort Edward, Edgar Hall; at Penn Yan, E. D. Tuthill; at Mount Morris, Harvey Bump. Inspectors—At Oswego, James Hamilton and John C. Van Buren; at Buffalo, John Weber; at New-York, William Mulville.

Hearing on the Proposed Civil Code Before the Joint Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—The Committees on the Judiciary of both branches met in joint session this evening to hear argument from David Dudley Field in favor of the establishment of a civil code. The code of which he advocated the adoption was prepared by a commission consisting of Mr. Field, William Curtis Noyes, and Alexander W. Bradley, and was reported to the Legislature for adoption in 1865, but has never been acted on. Mr. Field spoke at length on the subject, arguing that by the adoption of the code order would be introduced into the chaos of our State laws. The innumerable tomes which now cumber the shelves of the law library would be reduced to five compact volumes, and the confusion and uncertainty which now exist in the practice of law would be largely obviated. The code, as prepared by the commission referred to, had been made the basis of other codes in twenty-two States and Territories of the Union. It was used in the consular courts in China and Japan, and had affected, to a striking degree, the course of recent British legislation. Meantime, the State from which it had originated had allowed it to remain without legal recognition.

OBITUARY.

A. W. Fenno, Actor.

Augustus W. Fenno, the well-known actor, was found dead in his room, at No. 39 West Twenty-fourth-street, yesterday morning. He played, as usual, at Booth's Theatre on Tuesday evening, and left the theatre at about midnight, apparently in good health and spirits. From the fact that he had recently been speaking to his intimate friends as to the place where he would like to be buried, and to whom he would give his wardrobe, it has been surmised that he had felt some premonition of his approaching death. Not appearing as usual at breakfast yesterday, his room was entered, and he was found sitting, partially undressed, dead in a chair. The cause of his death is supposed to be heart disease. Augustus William Felix Fenno was the son of William Fenno, of Boston, and was born in that city on March 1, 1814. At an early age he learned the trade of a printer, but, before reaching manhood, became a temperance lecturer. He next took to the stage, and made his first appearance at the old Federal-street Theatre, then under the management of William Pelby. His principal forte was tragedy, *Hamlet* being his favorite character; but subsequently he alternated the principal characters with Edwin Forrest. He was also distinguished in genteel comedy, and gained the appellation of "Handsome Gus. Fenno." On June 9, 1839, he married Miss Ada Cooley, daughter of Franklin Cooley, of Providence, by whom he had one child, which died young. While playing in Cincinnati in 1842, he lost his valuable wardrobe by the burning of the old American Theatre; and subsequently, while managing a theatre at Washington, D. C., of which he was the lessee, he lost everything by a fire. In 1847 he played leading characters at the old Olympic Theatre in this City, then under the management of Mr. Mitchell; and in 1849 he made a voyage round Cape Horn to San Francisco. While on this voyage he wrote a series of papers entitled "Sea Foams and Sunny Lands," which were subsequently published in *Putnam's Magazine*. Being a good and fluent speaker of French, Spanish, and Italian, he went to Europe in 1858 as the speaker for the panorama of Italy and the Continental Tour. On his return to this country he became attached to Mrs. Gen. F. W. Lander's troupe, and in 1867 went with it to Europe. In January, 1868 he married Marie de Marguerites, daughter of Mme. Julie de Marguerites, but she died a few years ago, leaving no children. When Booth's Theatre was opened, Mr. Fenno became a member of the company, and continued in active service up to the time of his death, his last character being *Mr. Gibson*, the broker, in the "Ticket-of-leave-Man."

The funeral services will take place to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the "Little Church Round the Corner," after which the remains will be removed to Forest Hill, Boston, for interment.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has very generally risen in the Middle States since Tuesday night and is now highest over the Ohio Valley. Clear weather, with fresh to brisk north-westerly winds, is now reported from New-England and the lower lakes; cloudy weather in the South Atlantic States, and the same, with occasional light rain, in the Gulf States; the temperature has risen throughout the Atlantic States, and fallen decidedly from the Ohio Valley, northward; the weather continues partly cloudy and quite cold, with rising barometer, in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

On Thursday, for the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, cool and pleasant weather; for the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, and somewhat lower temperature; over the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, rising temperature and clear, pleasant weather, with winds generally from the south-east by Thursday night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

MR. BELLEW'S READINGS.

Mr. Bellew read the larger portion of the play of "Hamlet" before a numerous audience gathered at Steinway Hall, last evening. To the decided favor with which the reader's earlier and miscellaneous readings were received reference has already been made; it remains to be said of Mr. Bellew's latest performance, that the interest it commanded and the impression it wrought resulted in a success even more gratifying than that already attained. The charm of Mr. Bellew's elocution, the distinctness of the different characters he portrayed, his thoroughly histrionic and proportionally effective personation of *Hamlet*, and the never too-demonstrative but ever-varied and animated stage-business, from which the reading derived a power not to be acquired through any other medium, were the sources of this success, proved, at the close of the entertainment, by a recall of an exceptionally enthusiastic kind. Mr. Bellew's conception of "Hamlet" was not altogether unfamiliar here previous to last night. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Fechter studied the part with Mr. Bellew, and is indebted to the English artist's ingenuity for a great many of the best points of what must be held a very striking personation. At all events, a resemblance between Mr. Fechter's interpretation of the text and Mr. Bellew's was apparent in the scene between *Hamlet* and the *Ghost*; in the soliloquy commencing, "Oh! what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" and in the third act, when *Hamlet* catches the conscience of the King by means of the play. And it was at these stages, it may be mentioned, that the sway of Mr. Bellew's passion and art was most potent. Among the other notable passages of the reading, Mr. Bellew's chaste and touching delivery of "To be or not to be;" and a neat bit of comedy, for which the conversation of the grave-diggers offered the opportunity, are to be cited. The culmination of the play-scene elicited the loudest applause of the night. As already set forth, the, to a reader, rare tribute of a summons to reappear followed the incidents in the church-yard, with which the tragedy, yesterday, terminated. Mr. Bellew will read but once more, to-morrow, in this City. A programme of varied selections, of which "The Bridge of Sighs" is to be one element, has been prepared for the occasion.

Musical.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

As it is desirable that Mme. Lucca and the remainder of Mr. Maretzek's artists should have a short spell of repose after their protracted tour, the season of Italian Opera, to extend over twelve nights, will not be commenced until to-morrow week. "Faust" will be the opening opera. We are assured that Mme. Lucca will be heard, ere the series of performances we mention is concluded, in "Der Freyschütz" and in "Lucrezia Borgia."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Several cases of trichinia are reported at Cleveland, Ohio.

The Cincinnati Industrial Commissioners have organized their committees. The exhibition opens Sept. 4.

Richard F. Clark, former County Treasurer for Columbia County, N. Y., is a defaulter to the amount of $164,000.

A petition is circulating in Boston, asking the Legislature to expunge the vote of censure against Senator Sumner.

Capt. Samuel R. Franklin has been ordered to duty as executive officer of the naval station at New-London, Conn., on March 1.

David Randall, employed at the Falls Iron-works, New Albany, Ky., was caught in the machinery yesterday and terribly injured.

At a Republican caucus at Burlington, Vt., Tuesday evening, Mayor Dodge was renominated, and M. R. Tyler was nominated for City Judge.

Judge J. L. Richmond, of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit of Illinois, died suddenly, yesterday morning, at Champaign, Ill., where he was holding court.

The lumber-dealers and manufacturers of Maine held a convention at Bangor, yesterday. It was decided to secure a uniform system of survey throughout the State.

The Ohio Woman's Suffrage Convention, at Toledo, have adopted a resolution holding that a vote is the personal right of every citizen, male or female.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday the bill repealing the law permitting cities and towns to allow sale of malt liquors was adopted. The law goes into effect May 1.

Paymaster-General J. Q. Bradford yesterday relieved Paymaster E. T. Dunn from duty as Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department.

A trotting association was organized at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. It is proposed to give liberal purses for trotting at the meeting, which will take place early in June.

The City Council of Manchester, N. H., in convention Tuesday evening elected John P. Newell Mayor, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mayor Bartlett.

George Wardwell, a man about twenty years old, employed as a book-keeper for the Prescott Organ Company, committed suicide at Concord, N. H., yesterday. No cause for the deed was assigned.

Judge Gary, of the Criminal Court, of Chicago, yesterday sentenced George Driver, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, in Chicago, in December last, to be hanged on March 14.

The Western New-York Poultry Association closed at Buffalo last evening. It was a success. The American Poultry Association was formed by the election of Wm. H. Churchman as President.

In the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature, yesterday, on special order, the Senatorial Bribery Committee reports came up, and after a slight debate both reports were referred back to the committee by a vote of 79 to 22.

Hon. John Elseffer, of Red Hook, a leading citizen of Dutchess County, New-York, died at his homestead on the 18th inst. of pleuro-pneumonia, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was a member of the Legislature in 1843.

The Missouri Senatorial Investigating Committee reopened its session, yesterday, and examined E. L. Black, cashier of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, regarding the bank account of Col. Kitchen and Col. Bogy.

Mrs. Buckham, arrested in St. Louis yesterday, on suspicion of having poisoned Willie and Fred Hudson, was released yesterday, the Coroner's inquest having revealed the fact that the boys died of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Yesterday there was a decrease of two inches of water flowing over the dam at Fairmount, Penn., but the ice-gorge remains intact. It is probable the ice in the Schuylkill will melt gradually, and cause no destruction of property.

Henry D. Goldsmith, a traveler for J. Brunner & Co., No. 28 Maiden-lane, New-York, jewelers, was robbed at the City Hotel, Providence, R. I. yesterday of jewelry valued at $11,500. His room was entered and his trunks rifled.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business, yesterday, were as follows: Currency, $3,640,882; coin, $66,648,182, including in coin certificates, $23,508,000; special deposit of legal-tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $29,620,000.

The stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad yesterday re-elected the old Board of Directors, who were organized the same as last year. The net earnings last year were $200,000 more than those of the previous year. Not a single passenger was injured on the road last year.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the bill giving the Union Passenger Railway power to lay tracks on Market-street, Philadelphia, from Front to Ninth. The result will be that the Union line will use the present tracks now used by the Market-street line.

At a meeting of the iron and nail manufacturers of Pittsburg and Wheeling, held at Pittsburg yesterday afternoon, the present card rate for manufactured iron was adhered to, but the price of ten to sixty penny nails was reduced fifty cents per keg, and that of three-penny advanced twenty-five cents per keg.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Slavery Question in the Spanish National Assembly—Conservatives Anxious to Dissolve that Body.

MADRID, Feb. 19.—The bill for political reforms and the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico was again under consideration in the National Assembly to-day. An amendment was proposed providing that no indemnity shall be awarded for slaves brought into the island since the abolition of the slave trade.

A meeting of the leading members of the Conservative Party was held to-day. Among those present were Topete, Santa Cruz, Rios, Rosas, and Ulloa. The meeting decided not to oppose the present Government, but to press for the dissolution of the Assembly and the convocation of a Constituent Cortes.

A Carlist band, which occupied the forest of Villavelli, in Catalonia, has been defeated and dispersed.

A corporal attached to a regiment stationed at Alcazar del San Juan, a town in New-Castile, yesterday attempted to excite a mutiny among his fellow-soldiers in favor of Don Carlos. The troops refused to take part in the movement, and gave repeated cheers for the Republic. The corporal was arrested.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—France has not yet recognized the Republic of Spain.

Powers of the Assembly Defined by Senor Figueras.

MADRID, Feb. 19—Evening.—In the Assembly, to-day, Prime Minister *Figueras* made a speech, in the course of which he defined the powers of the existing Legislature. He reminded the members that the National Assembly was transitory and not constituent, and in its decrees and acts should strictly observe the Constitution.

Gen. Cordova, Minister of War, asked for supplies for arming the people, all the available arms having been distributed.

The Republican prisoners set free by the amnesty arrived at Barcelona to-day from Port Mahon on a government vessel. The piers and quays were lined with crowds of people, who enthusiastically cheered the men as they landed.

The French Committee of Thirty.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The Committee of Thirty have adopted the amendment proposed by M. Dufaure, which provides that before its dissolution the National Assembly shall enact laws organizing and directing the transmission of the legislative and executive powers, and creating a Second Chamber.

A decision was to-day rendered in the case of Prince Napoleon against ex-Minister Lefranc, for illegal expulsion from France. The Court declared its incompetency to try the case, and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs.

Under the law for the punishment of intoxication recently passed by the Assembly, 129 drunkards have been arrested in Paris within the last forty-eight hours.

Acquittal of the Irish Clergymen Accused of Interference in Politics.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.—Most Reverend Patrick Duggan, Lord Bishop of Clonfert, and Rev. Mr. Quin, have been acquitted of the charge of using spiritual influence to intimidate voters in the Galway Parliamentary election.

The effort of the prosecution to sustain the charges against them proved a complete failure.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Midland Railroad Company has entered into a contract with the Pullman Palace-car Company for the equipment of that road with the American style of drawing-room and sleeping coaches.

The British Army Estimates Reduced $2,000,000.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The estimated expenditures for the Army for the financial year 1873-74 form a total of $66,157,000, which is a reduction of $2,040,500 from those of the current year.

SHIP-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Proposed Establishment of a Board of Commerce.

The Ship-owners' Association held a special meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 52 Pine-street. A letter was received from Hon. Hamilton Fish in regard to the fines imposed upon American vessels by Cuban officials, in which he stated that the Department was giving the matter proper consideration. A committee of three was appointed with power to act on the adoption of the signal code. The Committee on Harbor-Masters reported that the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation had reported favorably on the amendments to the present law, and that the amendments would probably pass. The following resolution was then adopted with reference to the proposed establishment of a Board of Commerce:

Whereas, A bill has been introduced into the State Assembly and reported upon favorably, entitled "An act to create a Board of Commerce for the City of New-York, &c.," and whereas a new Quarantine bill and certain amendments to the existing Harbor-Masters bill are now before the Legislature which will obviate the necessity for any further legislation in those departments, and whereas no complaints exist against the Port Wardens and Pilot Commissioners, and further, because the bill proposes to invest in an irresponsible board immense power and patronage, the handling of large sums of money without adequate restrictions as to expenditures, and the exclusive control of the most vital commercial regulations of the port, at a time when no necessity exists for such a measure. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Ship-owners' Association, the passage of the above bill would be unwise, inexpedient, and detrimental to the best interests of commerce, and

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the proper representatives at Albany as our protest against the passage of the bill.

The meeting then adjourned.

Conference of the Unitarian Churches.

The Conference of the Unitarian churches of Brooklyn and vicinity was held, yesterday in the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. The proceedings were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Farley, at the conclusion of which he delivered a short address. The business of the Conference was then proceeded with. Dr. Bellows, of New-York, who presided, addressed the assembly, and having stated the object of the conference, proceeded to question the claim of the Roman Catholic Church to its four distinguishing marks of unity, holiness, catholicity, and apostolicity. The mark of the Unitarian Church, he said, was the Fatherhood of God. It was distinguished from the orthodox Church in this, that its members did not come to Christ as sick people, but as children who want to be fed, and he hoped that the marks of that Church would be seen among the choirs about the Throne.

The roll of the churches was then called, when Harlem, Newburg, Yonkers, Montclair, Brooklyn Third, Staten Island, Brooklyn Second, Troy, All Souls', New-York, answered by delegates.

The reports from each church were then read by the delegates and discussed by the conference.

Mr. Parsons said he had noticed an item in one of the public papers to the effect that a Unitarian church had received some $300 from the public moneys. He hoped this was not so.

Rev. Dr. Bellows said in explanation that the money received from the licensing of grog-shops in the City of New-York is devoted to the use of those free schools which undertake charge of the wandering Arabs of the City, as an offset to the authorization of the grog-shops. He thought that the distribution of these moneys in this way was very proper. They received some $200 or $300 for the use of Twelfth-street School.

Personal.

Ex-Congressman C. R. Griggs, of Illinois; Hon. H. A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon; Hon. W. King, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Gen. H. T. Reed, of Keokuk, Iowa, and Gen. T. J. Wood, of the United States army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. F. Garcia, of Peru; Hon. Ben. Field, of Albion, N. Y., and Hon. DeWitt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

F. H. Swann, Pay-master of the United States Navy, and Judge S. L. Magoun, of Hudson, are at the New-York Hotel.

Frederick Billings, of Vermont, is at the Brevoort House.

SENATOR POMEROY.

Testimony Before the Senate Election Committee Continued—Evidence of Indirect Offers of Money Admitted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Pomeroy Committee was called to order at 10:20 o'clock A. M., and proceeded with the investigation. Mr. Frelinghuysen read Simpson's petition for an extension of the scope of the inquiry to be made by the committee and the resolution in pursuance thereof. The resolution, he said, was not in the terms of the petition, but permitted the accuser to produce evidence to prove any allegations of corruption that might be made against Mr. Pomeroy directly, but not as to any acts done by his friends only.

TESTIMONY OF MR. BACON.

After some conversation as to the mode of proceeding the examination of witnesses was resumed, and Mr. Simpson called Mr. Frank Bacon, a member of the lower House, to show that money was offered for his vote by friends of Pomeroy, whose statements for their authority for offering the money connected Pomeroy with the offers. Witness testified that during the canvass he met Dr. Rorbacher, who said that he was a friend of Pomeroy, and asked if witness would vote for him. Witness replied that he would not under any consideration. A few days later he met him again and asked the same question. Witness said the only consideration that could induce him to vote for Pomeroy would be to defeat a worse man. Rorbacher asked him to go to Room No. 4, in the Tefft House, and see Judge Horton. He did so. Horton said he was the agent of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad; that it was necessary for that road that Pomeroy should be re-elected, and that in case witness would vote for him, he (Horton) would pay the expenses he had incurred in his canvass, and asked how much his expenses had been. Witness said that $2,000 would cover them. Mr. Horton said that he was not prepared to pay any such price, but would give anything reasonable. Witness asked what he considered reasonable, to which he answered $600 or $1,000. Witness said that he had means enough to live comfortably, and declined the offer. On the next day Dr. Rorbacher came to witness in his seat in the Legislature, asked him to vote for Pomeroy, and said the $2,000 was ready for him. Again the offer was refused.

By Mr. Vickers—The legitimate expenses of witness in the campaign were nothing like $2,000. Had no idea what they were. Was not indignant at Rorbacher's offer.

Mr. Vickers—Who is this Judge Horton of whom you speak?

Mr. Bacon—He is counsel for the defendant.

Q.—Where is he? A.—There he sits, yonder.

Witness had no conversation with Pomeroy. Rorbacher said that any offer or arrangement made by Horton came direct from Pomeroy.

By Mr. Horton—Rorbacher had been a member of the Legislature. Don't know that he was expelled by Pomeroy's friends. Several questions as to the manner of the expulsion were asked, but witness did not remember details. Rorbacher told witness that he had been in the penitentiary in Iowa two and a half years for burglary. He did not show him any money. Thinks he saw Horton at about 12 o'clock. Was passing the Tefft House. Went in, when Rorbacher asked him to go up.

Mr. Horton—Let me ask you if, when I came into the room, you did not say you wanted to sell your vote?

Mr. Bacon—I did not.

Mr. Horton—And that you wanted $2,000?

Mr. Bacon—I did not.

Mr. Horton—Did I not tell you that we did not want any more votes, and that we were not using any money?

Mr. Bacon—You said you didn't want any more votes, but I don't remember that you said that you was not using money; don't know personally that Pomeroy gave or offered money, or that he authorized its use; Rorbacher was at only one anti-Pomeroy caucus.

By Mr. Simpson—When I went into the room with Rorbacher, he locked the door and told me that he was authorized by Pomeroy to negotiate for my vote, but he would rather I would see Judge Horton. I asked him who Judge Horton was, and he said that he was the confidential adviser of Mr. Pomeroy. Mr. Rorbacher came to the door with Horton, but closed it and remained outside during the interview.

By Mr. Frelinghuysen—Mr. Rorbacher was decidedly a Pomeroy man.

By Mr. Horton—Did not Pomeroy's friends vote him out of the Legislature?

Mr. Bacon—I don't think they did.

Q.—Did you not just say that the resolution upon which he was expelled was introduced by a friend of Mr. Pomeroy? A.—I did.

By Mr. Simpson—Do you know or not that the Committee on Elections reported unanimously against Rorbacher, and that the resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote? A.—I don't know about the committee; the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

By Mr. Frelinghuysen—His election was declared void by reason of frauds?

ANOTHER LEGISLATOR.

W. H. Bond, of the Lower House of the Kansas Legislature, testified that John T. Murphy met him in Topeka during the canvass and said that he had seen Pomeroy, who wanted him (witness) to vote for him on the following Thursday. He came to him again, and said that Pomeroy had said that if witness would vote for him he would pay him anything that was reasonable, and advised him to go and see Pomeroy, saying: "You can have $5,000 just as well as five cents; he did not call on Pomeroy; on the Saturday before the election he called on Pomeroy and had a talk about the election; told him he could not vote for him; on the morning of the joint convention, at about 11 o'clock, one of his colleagues called him out of Dr. Logan's room, saying that some one wanted to see him; he found Horton in the hall, who said that he did not want to bother him, but had something to say to him, and could say it in five minutes. He took him into another room, locked the door, and said that he understood his (witness') position, knew he had trouble in his family by death, and knew what his circumstances were; he was his friend, and, as his friend, advised him to take care of himself. He then said there was no use of mincing matters. Witness' name stood first on the list of his delegation, and he was very desirous of having his vote. Then he said that whatever was given in the way of money was to be considered as in the way of defraying expenses, and added: "Now name what you want, and I will go right down to Pomeroy's room and fix it up immediately." Witness answered that he could not see Pomeroy, that he had some other business to attend to, and then left the room.

By Mr. Vickers—Did not express any indignation at Mr. Horton. Paid little attention to his offer. Did not resent it in an offensive way, but made his answer rather sharp. Made no mention of Murphy's offer in a conversation with Pomeroy. Pomeroy did not offer any inducement for his vote.

By Mr. Horton—Mr. Hanks showed witness $300, which, he said, Pomeroy had given to him for his election expenses, and told witness that he could do the same, which witness refused to do.

Examination by Mr. Horton and members of the committee elicited the fact that witness had given certain parties to understand that he would vote for Pomeroy; did so at the instance of his friends, who thought that there was no chance of beating Pomeroy, and wanted him to vote for him if this was found to be true, because his county had always been on the losing side in Senatorial contests. Witness did not say that he would vote for Pomeroy, and did not mean to if it was possible to beat him.

ANOTHER MEMBER.

B. O. Driscoll, a member of the lower house, was sworn. He testified that he had been approached in a financial way four times in relation to his vote. Mr. Asa Low urged him to vote for Pomeroy. Intimated that $2,000 would not break him. (Low,) and said that he would stand between witness and his constituents. Witness answered that he presumed that Low would stand between him and his constituents, but he might some time get out of the way, and then his constituents might see him. [Laughter.] Three days later Low said that Pomeroy was sure to be elected, and again urged for his vote; said he would stand between witness and his constituents if it took $2,000. Understand, Mr. Chairman, he did not offer me anything, but left the impression on my mind that I could trade off in that direction if I chose. At another time Mr. Paine told witness that there was money in Topeka, and said that he could have some of it; witness said he did not want it; Paine said that the money was stolen from the Government, and that he might as well have it as any one else; said it would be given to him without his making any pledge, and that a friend would call on him in two or three days and ask him to do a favor, which he could refuse or not as he chose; this was the first direct offer of money, and witness was hurt because he considered the offer degrading to himself; witness reported these facts to Mr. West, who said that it was nothing, that he had been asked if he could use $1,000 or $1,200 to advantage. The third instance was when Mr. Hoke, a member of the City Council of Atchison, took witness into a room in the Tefft House and said: "Business is business; just say how much money it will take to secure your vote." Witness was angry and told Hoke that he was not the first of Pomeroy's strikers who had offered him money, and that he would have him know that Pomeroy had not money enough to buy his vote. Paddy Brown, of Atchison came into witness' room, and said he liked the way he talked. Then he said: "No one will be here to-morrow. I'll have money, and you can have some just as well as not, and I advise you take it." Witness concluded to take the money, and then go into the Tefft House and expose the bribery, so be made no reply, but bowed Brown out of the room. Witness did not see Brown on the next day, but on the day following he came to him and said he could not get the money the day before, but he had it then and was ready for business. Witness answered: "Mr. Brown, don't show me any money. If you had come yesterday you and I would have been ruined. I should have accepted the money and then exposed you, and my name would have been disgraced." Brown asked witness not to tell any one. Witness said he would not, on condition that Brown should go and tell Pomeroy that none of his strikers must offer him any more money, and that, if they didn't keep away from him, he would trumpet it all over the world. That was the last I ever heard of money.

There being no other witnesses for the prosecution present, nor likely to be to-morrow, the committee adjourned until Friday at 10 A. M., when Mr. Deverin, the Chairman of the Topeka Investigating Committee, is expected to be present with the original packages of money exhibited by Mr. York in the joint convention as having been paid him by Pomeroy.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Important and Interesting Report from the Sanitary Inspector—Weekly Statistics.

The Board of Health held their usual meeting yesterday. The Sanitary Committee reported that there was no sanitary necessity for the removal of ashes and garbage before 8 A. M. each day, and a copy of the report was ordered to be sent to the Common Council.

A communication was received from the United States Consul at Cienfuegos, notifying the Board that the brig Amos M. Roberts had left that port on the 31st ult. without a bill of health. Referred to the Health Officer.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, submitted the following report in relation to the continued inspections of school-houses, factories, and public buildings:

To the Board of Health:

I have the honor to report that the special inspections made during the past week include eighteen manufactories and workshops, four of which were made the subjects of complaint; 856 cellars and basements, of which 136 are reported as in a condition detrimental to health, and of the latter, 92 are reported as unfit for human habitation. These are in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Wards.

In connection with the recent inspections of public school buildings and factories, made by the Health Inspectors, I directed, on the 3d inst., Dr. H. Endemann, Assistant Chemist of the Department, to collect specimens of air from a few of the schools and other public buildings, and submit them to chemical analysis, for the purpose of determining the amount of carbonic acid and other impurities. This duty he has performed, and I herewith present a brief abstract of his report.

The following places were visited for this purpose: E. C. Higgin's carpet factory, foot of West Forty-third-street; Farren & Guetal's felt factory, No. 319 East Twenty-second-street; Johnson & Falckner's hair-cloth factory, Nos. 246 and 248 Sixth-avenue; Mellen & Co.'s horse hair, No. 518 East Seventeenth-street; Tombs Prison; Elm-street School; Roosevelt-street School; Thirteenth-street School, near Seventh-avenue; Thirteenth-street School, near Sixth-avenue; school, Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-street; school in Vandewater-street; school in Madison-street, near Jackson. Specimens of air obtained from two of the factories mentioned, were examined and found to contain from 14.7 to 16.7 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 parts of air, averaging about four times the normal quantity, which is 4 parts in 10,000. The mechanical impurities generally consisted of the dust arising from the operations pursued, and were either of an organic or inorganic nature. Of the former, fine, sharp pieces of hair, by irritating the mucous membrane of the respiratory organs, form the most frequent source of bronchial or pulmonary affections among this class of operatives.

The air in the male department of the Tombs Prison was found to contain 14.7 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, as an average of two experiments, and that in the female department 8.45 parts, being also the average of two experiments.

From our public schools Dr. Endemann obtained seventeen samples of air, the examination of which determined the presence of carbonic acid, varying in amount from 9.7 to 35.7 parts in 10,000, or, in other words, from more than twice to nearly nine times the normal quantity. The ventilation in these buildings is generally faulty, and can be obtained only by opening the windows, a practice detrimental to the health of the children who sit near or directly under them. The following experiments, made in the Roosevelt-street School, shows the inefficiency of ventilating flues in the wall unprovided with means for creating an upward current. An examination of the air in one of the class-rooms provided with a ventilating flue, was made while one of the windows was open, and yielded 17.2 parts of carbonic acid in 10,000. The window was then closed, and after the lapse of ten minutes another examination gave 32.2 parts of carbonic acid, or an increase of 15.0 parts. The experiment now became to the teacher and children so oppressive that it was not continued. Dr. Endemann says: "If the accumulation of carbonic acid had been allowed to continue we might have reached within one hour the abominable figure of 110." The following is a statement of the average result obtained from the several experiments made in each school.

	Carbonic Acid.
Elm-street School, three experiments	14.6
Roosevelt-street School, two experiments	19.5
Thirteenth-street (near Sixth-avenue) School, two experiments	28.1
Thirteenth-street (near Seventh-avenue) School, two experiments	21.3
Greenwich-street School, two experiments	17.6
Vandewater-street School, two experiments	14.7
Madison-street (near Jackson) School, four experiments	24.2

As expired air contains not only this poisonous gas, but also effete animal matter, escaping from the bodies of those present, and in quantities in proportion to the amount of carbonic acid exhaled, and it follows that air vitiated by respiration is far more deleterious than air vitiated by the same amount of carbonic acid from other sources, and as the standard of permissible impurity has been placed by high sanitary authority (Dr. Parkes and others) at six parts of carbonic acid in 10,000 of air, it is evident that the best practical talent should be engaged in designing and perfecting means for securing to our public schools adequate and thorough ventilation. Respectfully submitted,

E. H. JANES, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector.

A copy of so much of the report as referred to the condition of the public schools was ordered to be sent to the Department of Public Instruction, and the report was placed on file for further reference. The inspections and experiments will be continued.

The Sanitary Committee submitted reports on the work of the different bureaus for the week ending Feb. 15. The vaccinating corps have visited 7,512 families, to whom vaccination was offered, and have performed 2,319 vaccinations of which 259 were primary, and 2,060 secondary. The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported for the two weeks ending Feb. 8 and 15, 1873:

	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.	Small-pox.
Feb. 8	1	5	67	19	15	16
Feb. 15	1	13	54	14	21	17

The Captain of the sanitary corps of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Sheep, 2; hogs, 28; veal, (carcass,) 3; veal, (bob,) 42; poultry, 105 pounds; fish, 8,000 pounds.

The Register of Records presented the following tabulated statement:

CAUSES.	Week ending Feb. 8, 1873	Week ending Feb. 15, 1873	Annual death rate per 1,000 during past week, (population estimated at 1,000,000.)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872	Average deaths in corresponding week for the past five years.
Zymotic diseases	136	133	6.92	146	117.4
Constitutional diseases	150	128	6.66	131	118.4
Local diseases	224	216	11.22	226	209.6
Developmental diseases	44	53	2.75	49	32.2
Deaths by violence	18	22	1.14	21	12.6
Total deaths for week	572	552	28.70	573	490.2

Preserving the Ancient Records of the City.

Yesterday a meeting of the Committee on Printing and Advertising of the Board of Aldermen was held for the consideration of the question of suspending the work of printing the ancient records of the City. Alderman Kehr took the chair, and explained that in 1870 a resolution was adopted by the Common Council to print 5,000 copies of all the records of the City prior to 1850; that a committee was appointed to ascertain what work had been done and what money expended, and that committee had recommended that the work be suspended. The matter had then been referred to the present committee, who were desirous of hearing what gentlemen present had to say on the subject.

Dr. O'Callaghan, the compiler employed by the Common Council, said when he undertook the work he had been directed to make the volumes of from 500 to 600 pages. He had begun with the English period, and of these fifteen volumes, of about 650 pages each, are ready for the press. The balance, it has been estimated, will make twenty-three or twenty-four volumes. The Dutch period is now in manuscript. It begins with the year 1647 and goes down to 1674. It will make about seven volumes. He had found that no map of the City, when first divided into wards in 1686, existed in connection with these documents. Two of the manuscript volumes had already been lost. Had been at work on the documents since 1870. Thinks the work can be completed within two years. Has received one year of his salary; one year and a half being due. Has paid his own assistants. Two volumes have been printed by the New-York Printing Company. It took one year to prepare the fifteen volumes for the press.

Mr. Moore, of the Historical Society, read a memorial, which he intends to present to the Common Council, in reference to the value of the work in hand, from which alone, he said, an authentic history of the City can be compiled, and by which alone its local and chartered rights can be preserved.

Judge Daly spoke of the importance of the documents; of the risk they run of being destroyed by fire; of his efforts to get them collated and printed, and of the peculiar fitness of Dr. O'Callaghan for the work. His salary, he understood, was to be $5,000 per annum. He hoped the work would be proceeded with. He did not think any of the documents could be abridged. One of the two lost MSS. books, he was glad to hear, had been recently found in a second-hand book-store.

Mr. Moore said the money value of the work, when completed, would depend on the size of the edition printed.

Alderman Kehr thought an arrangement might be made by the City with some literary society to publish the work.

Mr. Moore said the way to limit the expense would be to publish a very small edition, and sell the copies not required by the City.

Mr. Angel, a printer, said if the resolution to print 5,000 volumes was carried out in the style of the two volumes printed, it would cost $500,000. It would be cheaper to begin the printing again in a different style.

The committee then adjourned for two weeks.

SCANNELL'S TRIAL.

The First Shooting of Donohoe—The Vendetta Declared by the Prisoner.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady.

The testimony for the prosecution was continued. Dr. A. Nelson Beach, Police Surgeon, testified that he made a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, and his statement of the nature and character of the wounds was merely corroborative of the evidence already adduced.

Sergt. John Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station, testified that on the night Donohoe was shot, a pistol, which was represented to have been found on the person of the deceased, was handed to him. He could not say positively by whom, but he was under the impression it was given to him by Dr. Beach. Officer White testified to having seen a revolver taken from the body of the deceased.

District-Attorney Phelps then proceeded to introduce testimony indicating a purpose formed by the prisoner to kill the deceased at the time his brother Florence was shot, of threats uttered by him to execute that purpose, and also of a previous attempt made by him on the life of Donohoe.

Michael Moore was sworn, and said that in November, 1869, when Florence Scannell was shot, he went to the Fifteenth Precinct Police-station, where all the parties engaged in the affray were taken, and there he heard the prisoner say that if his brother died he would kill Donohoe. When he gave utterance to this threat he was very pale and tremulous. Officer Killigan also stated that on the same occasion Scannell said he would be revenged on Donohoe.

Jacob Veis swore that he, too, went to the Police Precinct when Florence Scannell was shot, and while there he saw John Scannell drop on his knees and, holding his hands upward, cry out that he would be revenged on Donohoe.

Officer Clinchy said that he was present on the occasion referred to. He saw Scannell fall on his knees, lift up his hands, and call Donohoe an Orangeman, at the same time applying to him an opprobrious epithet. Donohoe replied by calling the prisoner a murderer.

Capt. Henry Burden identified the pistol taken from the body of Donohoe on the night when he was shot.

Officer King stated he heard Scannell say he would be revenged on Donohoe if his brother died. When he uttered the threat at the police-station he did not see him fall on his knees.

Sergt. James Looney testified that he remembered the night of the 19th of September, 1870, when Thomas Donohoe, the deceased, was first shot by Scannell. He attended the injured man at his house on that night, and found that he had been shot in the breast. On cross-examination he said he did not see the firing, but heard the report of the pistol.

William C. O'Brien stated that some time after the first shooting of Donohoe by Scannell, he had a conversation with the prisoner on the subject. On that occasion Scannell accompanied the witness to a club room near Donohoe's house to arrange the dispute between them. On the way Scannell said he was glad Donohoe did not die instantly from his wound, and that thenceforward Donohoe could go his way and he would go his. Witness said it was a special interposition of Providence that Donohoe did not die after his wounds. They sent for Donohoe to his house, but he was not at home and their purpose was not accomplished. On cross-examination the witness said that there was a very great affection existing between the prisoner and his brother Florence; that it was very noticeable but he could not say it was extreme.

Forbes Holland testified that one day—the date he did not remember—in the Summer of 1870 he was standing in front of his place of business, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, speaking to Donohoe, when they observed Scannell ride by in a stage. He appeared to recognize them about the same time, and immediately he got out of the stage and approached them. Before he reached the flag-way, Scannell drew a large-sized pistol, like the one produced in court, and cocked it. Apprehensive of serious consequences, witness hastily desired Donohoe to go into the house, which he did. He then advanced toward Scannell, and raising up his hand said, "Stop that, John." The prisoner muttered something which he could not understand and walked away. As he left he replaced the pistol under his coat. When Scannell jumped off the stage he did not wait to have it stop, and he walked quickly toward witness and Donohoe.

Mr. Beach moved to strike out the evidence of Sergt. Looney and Mr. O'Brien. The Court refused the motion until the case for the prosecution was brought to a close.

The Court then adjourned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Another Revolution in Guatemala—The Costa Rica and Salvador Railroads.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—The dates from Guatemala are to the 23d of January.

Congress was in session, and busy making new laws and altering old ones. The resignation of the Provisional President, Garcia Granada, was not accepted by the Assembly. The most important item received is an account of a *pronunciamento* against the Government by a Col. Mendez Cruz. He had been intrusted with the government of the Department of Amatitlan. Taking advantage of that position, he induced the fifty men of the garrison to join with him in an attempt to get up a revolution and upset the Government. He also liberated 160 criminals out of jail and armed them. The people of Amatitlan remained neutral. A force of 160 men were sent out against him, under the orders of Col. Julio Garcia Granada, who met and defeated the rebels at Tabacal. Cruz fled with a few soldiers, and the rebellion was suppressed. An attempt to surprise the garrison at Antiapa had also failed. The country otherwise was tranquil. Three thousand men were, however, kept in readiness in the capital for any event.

The Salvador Railroad, from the capital to the port, was progressing rapidly. Mr. Bueron, the contractor, had reported to the Government that the road had been graded a distance of 1,770 metres in length and five metres wide. Some 300 men are at work on the road.

President Guardia, of Costa Rica, had returned, and been enthusiastically received.

The railroad was progressing satisfactorily. The locomotive, on the Pacific section had arrived at the San Jose station amid a great deal of feasting and ceremonies.

The steamer Glenmanao had arrived at Punta Arenas from China on the 30th of January last, with 654 Chinamen. Thirty-one died on the voyage. Arrangements have been made at Hong Kong for further supplies of Chinese laborers.

Trade Statistics and Revenue of Peru.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—Up to the 27th ult. the political news from this Republic goes to show that the country was generally quiet. The attention of the Government and people was taken up about the great income that was to be realized from the exportation of nitrate of soda, the business in which is apparently getting to be as important as that of guano. In 1870 there were 2,500,000 quintals of nitrate shipped from Peruvian ports; in 1871, 3,600,000 quintals, and in 1872, 4,420,000 quintals. The sales of guano are destined to meet the foreign debt. The revenue from this source is calculated to be about £7,000,000 per annum. For the working expenses of the country, the customs, the nitrate, local taxes, and the railways, when they come to pay, are depended upon. From these sources it is expected that the Government will have at its disposal about 13,500,000 of soles.

Destruction of Wharves by the Storm at Aspinwall—New Steam-ship Line.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—The sanitary condition of Panama is improving, and the cases of malarious fever are declining. From statistics published in the *Star & Herald*, it appears that the mortality for the past year was about four per cent. of the population, particularly among children.

The destruction of the wharves at Aspinwall by the late norther, as was to be expected, is telling heavily against the railroad and commercial interests, by causing great delay in the transportation of freights. The wharves, in the meantime, are being temporarily repaired, but the time that must elapse before they can be again put in efficient working order makes the estimated losses rise to a much higher figure.

A new steam-ship line, called "the New-Orleans and Central American Steam-ship line," has been established. The vessels will leave New-Orleans on the 27th of each month for Aspinwall, touching at Havana, and Limon Bay, in Costa Rica, and will arrive on the 10th of the next month. Returning, they will leave Aspinwall on the 13th for New-Orleans.

The American whaling bark Trident, of New-Bedford, Capt. Cojan, which has been in the harbor for some time past, was, on the 2d inst., hauled up on the beach of Culebra Island to examine her keel, previous to placing her on the gridiron there. While on the beach, on the tide leaving her, she fell over and stove in her bilge. She has been declared a total wreck, and will be put up for sale at public auction on the 13th inst.

The rainfall in Aspinwall for 1872 was 170 18-100 inches—a very unusual amount.

The news from the interior of the Republic up to the 1st inst., is of little importance. The country in general is quiet, and the Press is mostly taken up with the question of popular education.

The mines of Jirardot, in the State of Antroquia, yielded in the month of December last forty pounds of gold by the aid of a stamping-mill.

A treaty has been concluded between Chili and Bolivia, which will allay all trouble about the boundaries between the two countries.

The Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs has gone to the Straits of Magellan to inquire into the condition of the colony there, and to decide on making a new port of Santa Cruz, situated at the mouth of the river, and on the bay of that name.

New coal mines are being actively worked at Ancud.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

The House bill removing the disabilities of ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, was passed.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, called attention to the necessity of making some decision in regard to the contract for the publication of the debates of Congress, as the existing contract expires on the 4th of March. Some opposition being shown, he intimated that he would ask the Senate to consider the subject to-morrow.

UTAH.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, gave notice that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to take up the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee relating to Utah affairs.

TERRITORIAL RAILROAD BILL.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the House bill prescribing general provisions under which persons may incorporate themselves as railroad companies in the Territories, and have right of way for their roads over public lands. The amendments are in the nature of a substitute for the House bill, and are mainly copied from the General Incorporation law of the State of Ohio.

THE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported, with amendments, a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company. It authorized the said company to consolidate with or lease any railroad in Texas or California, connecting with its main line, on such conditions as may be prescribed by the laws of those States, and also to construct branches from its main line, north, to points in Utah and Colorado, or to the State line of Nevada, and south to the Mexican boundary, one branch north and one south to be constructed from the main line in each of the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona.

BONDS FOR CERTAIN DUTIES.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the House bill providing that, upon all importations of sugar, molasses, pig-iron, and railroad iron, the amount of bond required shall only be in a penal sum of double the amount of duties on such articles, and that upon all other importations it shall be in a penal sum equal to the invoice value of the merchandise imported, with duties added.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint three commissioners to revise the Bankrupt law, and report amendments thereto. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

TWO PER CENT.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, the Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois Two Per Cent. bill was taken up by a vote of 29 to 21.

The bill was then debated at length, Messrs. Thurman, Trumbull, Pratt, Morton, and Logan advocating it, and Frelinghuysen and Edmonds opposing it.

THE ASIATIC CABLE.

Mr. Casserly, of California, entered a motion to reconsider the passage of the bill to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States, Europe, and Asia.

At 4:40 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Without disposing of the bill, the committee at 1 o'clock rose on the motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, because, as he stated, this was the last day of the session on which proceedings could be carried on without being subject to motions to suspend the rules, and he wished a fair opportunity to be given to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Beatty,) who had charge of the bill, to give the reporting and publishing of the debates to William J. Murtagh, of the Washington *Republican*.

Mr. Beatty again moved the previous question on the bill.

The previous question was seconded: 82 to 43.

The bill was opposed by Messrs. Kerr, of Indiana; Beck, of Kentucky; Blair, of Michigan, and Niblack, of Indiana. The principal ground of their opposition was stated to be the transfer of the work from a non-partisan printing-office to the proprietor of a political journal; also, that Mr. Murtagh's bid was not made in good faith, and that he would be afterward coming to Congress for relief.

Mr. Beatty replied to these objections, showed the saving that would be effected, and referred to the fact that Mr. Murtagh would give good security for the performance of the contract.

Mr. Kerr suggested that the securities were to be Gov. Cooke and Alexander R. Shepherd, of Washington.

Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, asked whether these men were not responsible.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, admitted that they were, but they were running the Washington Ring, and he would not trust any men who were making money in that way.

Mr. Chipman, of the District of Columbia, denounced that statement as without foundation.

At the close of Mr. Beatty's remarks, Mr. Blair, of Michigan, moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived—yeas 84, nays 108. The vote was almost a strictly party one. The bill was then passed without a division.

MILITARY BILLS.

The House then proceeded, in accordance with a previous arrangement, to the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following bills were reported by Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, Chairman of the Military Committee, and were passed by the House:

To provide for the inspection of distributions of appropriations made by army officers.

To extend for one year—till Feb. 1, 1874—the time for filing claims for additional bounty, under the act of July 28, 1866.

To provide for the printing, at the Government Printing Office, of one thousand copies of the descriptive anatomical catalogue of the army medical museum.

To provide for head-stones in the national military cemeteries.

To confirm the purchase by the proper executive department of a certain tract of land at Omaha, Nebraska.

To purchase five acres of land for the enlargement of the Post Cemetery at Key West, Fla.

To authorize the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount of expense incurred by the Territorial authorities of Dakota in arming, equipping, and supplying volunteer forces in the Indian war of 1862.

Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, also reported a bill declaratory of the meaning of the third section of the act of July 11, 1870, in regard to the time at which commissions issued to officers during the late war who were prisoners of war, &c., shall take effect.

This bill gave rise to considerable discussion and opposition, it being stated in the course of the debate that it would invalidate the army record, and take twenty millions out of the Treasury.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. Coburn also reported a bill to provide that no person shall be promoted in the army who is addicted to the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, moved to strike out the word "intemperate," so that the act should apply to those who are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. McIntyre, of Georgia, moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment was rejected, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Houghton, of Michigan, from the same committee, reported the following bills, which were passed:

Authorizing the Superintendent of the Military Academy to convene general courts-martial.

To provide for the Military Academy band, and to fix the pay of its members.

Amendatory of the act of 1872 in relation to bounties.

For adjusting the claims of the State of New-Hampshire for bounties. Senate bill.

At 4½ the House took a recess until 7½, the evening session to be for the business of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Meeting of the Board of Education—The Lord Case.

The Board of Education met yesterday, Dr. J. G. Holland presiding. The report of the City Superintendent for January showed that during that month 36 schools, with 389 classes, had been examined. Of this number the attainments of the pupils of 243 classes were pronounced excellent, 126 good, and 20 only ordinary. The attendance at these schools on the last day of the month was 87,593, the average of previous days being 98,383. On motion of Commissioner Wood the clerk of the board was directed to make a return at the next meeting of the names of all teachers who had been excused for absence for an aggregate time of three months since January, 1871. The committee on the new Normal College Building reported that $40,545 was the lowest bid received for furnishing the building. In the case of Mr. C. W. Lord, Principal of Grammar-school No. 8, the Committee on Teachers reported that the charges of drunkenness against that gentleman had been found, on investigation, to be groundless, and further that the school of which he was in charge was in good condition in every respect. The committee also recommend that the Vice-Principal, Mr. Hendrickson, be censured "for his officious efforts to procure evidence against Mr. Lord."

Charge of Assault Against a Patrolman.

Patrolman Isaac Graham, Twenty-ninth Precinct, was arraigned before Commissioners Smith and Barr, yesterday, on a charge of assault preferred by Mrs. Orleana G. Starn, of No 122 West Thirty-first-street. The complainant alleged that on the morning of the 7th inst. she was alarmed by a loud knocking at her door, and on proceeding to ascertain the cause, the officer, who was accompanied by two men, broke in the door and beat her severely on the arms and body. The officer denied having committed the assault, and stated that his attention was called to the house by a man who was creating a disturbance at the door. The door was partly opened, and some person inside threatened to blow out the brains of the officer. He then forced his way in to arrest the person who made the threat. The case was referred to the board for decision.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union. c.	89¾	100	Rock Island s3.	113¾
200	do	89¾	100	Erie Railway	64¾
600	do	89¼	100	do c.	64⅝
2600	do	89⅝	1400	do	64½
100	do c.	89⅝	500	do c.	64½
700	do c.	89⅞	200	do s3.	64½
100	do	89½	500	do c.	64⅜
300	do	89¼	800	do	64⅝
600	do	89½	200	do s3.	64¼
100	do	89¼	500	do	64¾
100	do c.	89¼	300	do c.	64¼
400	do	89⅝	200	do c.	64½
200	do	89¼	600	do	64½
300	do s3.	89	100	Bos., H. & E.	9½
500	do	89	1000	do	9⅝
1200	do	88⅝	800	do	9½
1700	do	88¾	100	do c.	9⅝
200	do	88⅝	400	Lake Shore	96
500	do s3.	88⅞	500	do	95¾
800	do	89	500	do s3.	95⅞
200	New Cen. Coal	44	500	do	96
100	Pacific Mail s3.	72½	100	do b5.	96½
100	do	73	800	do c.	96
400	do	72⅞	200	do s3.	96
500	do	72¾	500	do	96
1400	Union Pacific	34¼	200	do c.	95⅞
100	do	34½	5100	do	95¾
700	do	34	500	do b3.	95⅞
1000	N. Y. C. & H.	102½	1000	do s3.	95¾
100	do c.	102⅝	100	Mariposa L. & M.	15½
200	do c.	102¾	100	C., C. & I. C.	41¾
100	do	102⅞	100	do	41⅝
400	Ohio & Miss.	46¼	1100	do	41½
400	do c.	46⅝	500	do	41⅜
100	do	46⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n.	114⅝	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, new s3. 114⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116¼	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, old	79¾	100	Consolidated Coal	52¼
20,000	Tenn. 6s, new	79½	200	do	52⅜
4,000	Georgia 7s, end.	85	200	Pac.M.S.S.Co. b.c.	72⅞
1,000	S.C. 6s, new, January and July	21¼	2500	do	72½
			100	do c.	72⅝
5,000	do	21¼	200	Harlem	123¼
7,000	Missouri 6s	94¼	200	do b.c.	123¼
2,000	N. Y. S. B. L. C.	107	5	C., C., C. & I.	93¼
2,000	Alb. & Susq.	98½	300	Erie Railway b.c.	64¾
2,000	Cen. Pa. G. B. b3.	104½	500	do	64½
8,000	do	104½	200	do b3.	64⅜
2,000	U. Pac. 1st.	87⅝	800	do	64⅞
12,000	do s3.	87½	500	do	64½
2,000	U.P. 7s, L.Gt. c.	78	500	do	64⅝
5,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	75	200	do	64⅞
2,000	Alt.&T.H.2d Pf.	90	300	do c.	64½
2,000	H.&St.Jo.8s,Cv	93½	400	do	64⅝
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	94	1000	do c.	64
1,000	Mor. & Esx. 2d.	96¾	1000	do s3.	64
1,000	N.J.Cent.1st n'w	103	200	do	64½
3,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	93¼	100	L. S. & M. So. b.c.	95⅞
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	91¾	900	do	95¾
1,000	do	91⅝	800	do c.	95⅞
1,000	do	91½	300	do	95⅞
1,000	Tol., Peor. & W. 1st, East. Div.	92	1000	do b3.	95⅞
			800	do b3.	95¾
3,000	Tol. & Wab.C.C.	87½	100	do s3.	96½
1,000	Tol.Peor.&W.2d	82	1300	do	95⅝
10,000	C.,C., C. & I. 1st.	103	200	do	95¾
4,000	Laf.Bln.&M.1st.	86	200	do b3.	96⅛
10	Am. Ex. Bank	112½	800	Union Pac. b.c.	33⅞
5	Bank of Com.	116	200	do b3.	33⅞
30	Central Nat. Bank	98	200	do b5.	33⅞
50	Ger. Am. Bank	103	700	do	33⅝
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	111¼	100	do s3.	33⅝
20	Hanover Bank	105	600	do	34
200	American Coal. b.c.	64¼	70	Cleve. & Pitts. Gd.	90
200	do	64	40	New-Jersey Cent.	104⅝
100	Maryland Coal Co.	23½	10	do b.c.	104⅝
300	do	24	30	do	104
200	Mariposa Pref.	1	300	Bost., H. & E. b.c.	9¼
100	M.L.&Mg.Co. b.c.s3	15¼	100	do	9⅜
100	At.MailS.S.Co. b.c.	6½	200	do	9½
400	N.Y.C. & H. b.c.c.	102¾	100	Chic. & R. Island	112⅝
500	do c.	102⅝	100	do b.c.	112⅝
900	do	102¾	420	Del., L. & W. b30.	102¼
1800	do	102⅝	100	do	102
500	do c.	102½	200	do b.c.	101⅞
1400	do	102½	200	do	101⅞
400	do	102⅝	100	H. & St. Joseph	47½
1000	West. U. Tel. b.c.	89	100	do s3.	47⅝
200	do s3.	88⅞	200	do	47
700	do	88⅝	100	Mil.&St.Paul b.c.	52¾
400	do	88⅞	300	do	52
1200	do	88⅞	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	72⅞
1200	do	88½	600	do b.c.	72½
300	do	88⅝	12	Chic. & Alton	115⅝
2000	do	88¼	20	N.Y.N.H.&H. b.c.	141⅝
900	do	88⅜	100	Pacific of Mo.	55⅝
200	do s3.	88¼	100	P.,Ft.W.&C.G. b2	93
300	do c.	88⅞	300	Ohio & Miss. b.c.	46⅝
800	do b3.	88½	300	do	46⅜
100	do	88⅝	200	do b3.	46⅜
400	do	88⅞	200	do	46⅝
500	do c.	88¼	100	do c.	46½
600	do	88¼	100	do s3.	46⅜
1900	do	88¾	50	Ohio & Miss. Pref.	74½
700	do	88½	300	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	41⅜
200	do c.	88⅝	800	do	41⅜
1000	do	88¼	1500	do	41¼
500	do	88⅝	1100	do	41¼
600	do b3.	88⅜	100	do	41⅜
300	do	88¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ M. AND 2¼ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	114⅝	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜
40,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	116⅜	30,000	U. S. 6s C.	114⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

400	Western Union	88⅝	200	St. Paul	51¾
800	do	88¾	100	do	51⅝
900	do	88⅞	100	do	51¾
2000	do	89	100	St. Paul Pf.	74½
1200	do	89⅛	200	do	74
300	do	89	100	do b3.	74
200	Mariposa Pf.	1	700	Bos., H. & Erie	9½
100	Consol. Coal	51⅝	200	do	9⅜
200	do b3.	52	200	do s3.	9¼
200	Mariposa L. & M.	16	500	do	9¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	102⅝	100	do b5.	9⅜
2100	do	102⅝	700	do	9⅜
200	Pacific Mail	72½	100	do c.	9⅜
600	do	72⅞	200	do b3.	9⅜
200	Erie Railway b3.	64⅛	700	do	9¼
300	do c.	64	400	do s3.	9
4200	do	64⅛	700	do	9¼
2200	do s3.	64	500	do c.	9¼
1000	Lake Shore	95⅝	400	Ohio & Miss.	46⅝
100	do b3.	96	200	Han. & St. J.	46⅝
300	Union Pacific	34	100	C., C. & I. C.	41⅜
200	do	34⅛	200	do	41⅜
1300	do	34¼	100	do	41⅝
200	do	34⅛	100	Atl. & Pac. Pf.	31⅛
600	do b3.	34⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Va. 6s, Consol.	55¼	100	Erie Railway c.	64½
5,000	Mo. State 6s	94⅛	700	do bet. call.	64⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	87⅝	600	do s3.	64
15,000	do	87½	900	do	64
5,000	Alb. & Susq. 2d.	96⅞	600	do	63⅞
3,000	A. & T.H. 2d. Pf.	90	500	do	63¾
100	American Coal	64	100	L. Sh. & M. S. b.c.	95⅞
100	Quicksilver Pref.	56	100	do	95⅝
400	West. Un. Tel. b.c.	89	100	Mich. Central	108½
1000	do	89⅛	100	Union Pac. b.c.	34⅛
300	do c.	89⅛	1900	do	34
200	do b5.	89¼	100	do b3.	34
500	do b3.	89¼	100	C., Cin., C. & Ind.	93¼
200	do	89⅛	40	do s60.	93½
200	do c.	89	400	N. J. Central b3.	103¼
100	do b3.	89⅛	25	P., F. W. & C. G'd. bet. call b3.	93½
1500	do	89	200	Chi. & R. I. b.c.	112⅝
800	do	88⅞	800	do	112⅝
700	do	88¾	100	M. & St. P. b.c. b3.	51⅝
2000	do	88⅝	300	do	51⅝
1000	do	88⅞	100	T., W. & W. b.c.c.	72⅝
200	do	88¾	200	do	72½
500	do	88⅞	400	B., H. & E. b.c.s3.	9½
1000	do	89	200	do s3.	9¼
300	Mari. L. & M. b.c.	16¼	100	do c.	9¼
100	New C. Coal b.c.	43⅞	200	do	9¼
200	Md. Coal Co. b.c.	24⅜	600	Ohio & M. b.c.b3.	46⅝
100	do	24	300	do s3.	46⅛
300	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	72½	500	do	46⅜
400	do bet. call.	72¾	300	do	46⅜
1600	do	72¼	50	Chi., Bur. & Quin.	118
200	do c.	72¼	100	N. J. Southern	27¼
300	N.Y.C. & H.R. b.c.	102⅜	200	H. & St. Joseph	47
100	do	102⅝	100	C., C. & I. C. b.c.	41¼
800	do	102½	100	do	41⅛
100	do b3.	102½	200	do	41⅜
25	Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. call b3.	90			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$5,000	S. C. 6s, April and Oct.	25	100	Union Pacific s3.	33⅝
100	New Cent. Coal	43¾	2000	do	34
100	do	44	1200	do b3.	34
100	Consol. Coal	51¾	1100	do	33⅞
200	Pacific Mail	72¼	200	do b3.	33⅞
1200	do	72⅛	1400	Erie Railroad	63¾
100	do	72¼	100	do	64
700	do	72⅜	100	do s3.	63⅞
300	do	72¼	300	do	63⅞
100	do b3.	72⅛	700	do	64
500	Western Union	89	300	do	64⅛
100	do s3.	89	1100	do	64¼
500	do	89⅛	100	do s3.	64¼
500	do	89¼	100	Erie Pref. b2.	79½
100	do b5.	89⅛	100	do b3.	79⅜
1400	do	89¼	100	do	79⅜
100	do	89⅛	100	Michigan Central	108
100	do c.	89	1100	Lake Shore	95⅝
100	do s3.	89¼	900	do b3.	95⅝
400	do	89¼	100	do	95½
800	do	89⅜	200	do	95⅝
300	do b3.	89⅜	100	do	95⅝
600	do	89¼	200	do b3.	95⅜
100	do b5.	89½	100	do	95⅜
200	do b2.	89⅜	300	Rock Island	112⅝
900	do	89⅜	200	do	112¾
400	do	89¼	100	St. Paul	52
500	do	89⅜	200	do	52⅛
600	do b2.	89½	100	do	52¼
400	do	89⅛	200	Tol. & Wab. c.	72¼
900	do	89⅝	400	do	72¼
200	do b3.	89⅜	100	do	72⅜
2000	do	89⅝	200	do	72¼
500	do	89⅜	100	Del., L. & W.	102
1000	do	89⅝	100	Boston, H. & E.	9⅛
500	do b3.	89⅜	200	do	9⅛
500	Atlantic Mail	6	100	do s3.	9⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. b4.	102⅛	500	do	9⅛
100	do	102⅜	50	Chi., B. & Q.	117¼
200	do	102½	700	Ohio & Miss.	46⅜
200	do b3.	102⅝	100	do b3.	46⅜
50	do	102⅝	100	do b3.	46⅜
600	do	102½	300	do	46⅜
1000	do	102⅝	100	N. J. Southern	27½
5000	do s3.	102⅝	400	C., C. & I. C.	41⅝
100	Morris & Essex	91¼	100	do	41⅜
			100	do b3.	41⅜

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

In Wall-street, among the Stock Brokers, the market for Money is dearer to-day than at any time since the New Year on call loan from day to day. And this in the face of very large recent loans of London credits upon Stock collateral. These credits run 60 days, and the commission paid to the Bankers ranges ⅛ to 1 ℘ cent., according to stipulation as to future renewals. While Exchange kept up to near the Gold shipping point this method of raising Money was not very costly; but in the last week, and especially in the last day or two, the competition and pressure to sell these borrowed Bills have brought the rates down to 108⅛@108⅜ ℘ cent., net, while at the end of the 60 days the borrower may have to place the Banker in sight Exchange at 110⅛@110⅜ ℘ cent. (or at Gold shipping points,) to close the transaction. The competition among the Bankers to enter upon these loans of their own credits we understand to have increased on the ease in Money in London. And the aggregate amount is running up rapidly, although a good many of the December loans are falling due and some of them paid off.

The contingencies surrounding this mode of carrying forward not only the current speculation on the Share list, but many of the new Railroad Loans which cannot be sold for investment fast enough for the necessities of the Roads, are, to say the least, quite serious, and so wholly dependent on political and financial events abroad as to excite remark if not concern. The operation, however, will go on so long as these London credits (in Gold) are so easily borrowed, and while Money (in Currency) is so dear in Wall-street.

The rates paid by the Brokers, to-day, to carry over their Stocks until to-morrow, have been a sixteenth to an eighth ℘ cent. bonus over the ordinary 7 ℘ cent. per annum Interest. These terms have affected, adversely, the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange, but to no very serious extent. Most of the Stocks are held by cliques, not so much, in all cases, for speculation or the chances of an early Spring rise, as to keep the Stocks in control for future elections. Such is believed to be the case with Lake Shore, if not with Western Telegraph and Erie Stock. In the instance of Pacific Mail no one seems to understand why the Stock should be able to pay the extravagant rates for carrying it over. The case of Union Pacific Stock, in respect to the large *short* interest recently created by the Washington sensation, is somewhat exceptional. The Stock can be lent among the Brokers at moderate rates of Interest for the Money advanced upon it. Most of the other Stocks were weak to-day, such as New-York Central, Delaware and Lackawanna, C., C. and Indiana Central, Ohios, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Wabash, &c. The Southern State Bonds dull, except for Tennessees, which are about 79½ ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages, old issues, are in moderate investment demand, and of the new loans the Incomes of the Lake Shore have been advanced to 94 ℘ cent., and Chesapeake and Ohios are in demand at 87 ℘ cent.

The Public Funds have not kept up with the speculation in the Gold Room, so that $5,128,600 of United States 5-20s were offered to the Sinking Fund to-day below the price of Gold, ranging 113.65 to 114.49 ℘ cent. The Treasury took $1,000,000 at 113.65 to 113.84 ℘ cent. The sales of Gold in the open market were at 114⅛@114⅜ ℘ cent. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room seem confident of higher figures as the season advances, and care nothing for the dearness of Money or the cheapness of Exchange. The Treasury will sell $1,500,000 to-morrow, but this is very little over the Customs receipts of the first two days of the week at this port.

Late in the Afternoon the rates for Money were reported stiff. The Share speculation had a steady appearance, and finally closed as follows, compared with the last prices of Tuesday night:

Closing Quotations—Feb. 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U.S.5-20s, May and November	116	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅜	116⅜
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	108⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅞	102⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅞	112⅞
North-west Common	83	83
Pacific Mail	72⅝	72⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74	74⅛
St. Paul Common	52⅛	52⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅜	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	89⅛	89⅜
Erie	64⅝	64⅛
Union Pacific	34⅛	33⅞
Lake Shore	96	95⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	41⅝	41⅜
Toledo and Wabash	72⅝	72⅛
North-west Preferred	91	90⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	48	48
Atlantic and Pacific	32⅛	31⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general Share speculation was partially better than in the forenoon.

The Western Telegraph movement is especially strong.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	114⅝
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅝
5-20 reg., '62	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	114⅝
5-20 reg., '64	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	116⅝
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 reg.	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65	115⅛	10-40 coup.	111⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116	5s coup.	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. 1., '65	114⅝	6s Currency	114⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	94	Chic. & N. W. Ex. bs.	90
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	91½	Chic. & N. W. 1st	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real E.	87	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'tn.	87	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	93½
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	100	Del., Lack. & W. 1st.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	100	Del., L. & W. 7s Conv.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	95¼
Erie 1st Extended	102½	Tol. & W. 1st St. L.D.	89½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	102	Tol. & Wab. 2d	93
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99	Tol. & Wab. Equip. bs.	85
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	88
Erie 5th 7s, '88	94	Great Western 1st, '88.	93½
Erie 7s Con. M. G. bs.	95	Great Western 2d, 93.	88½
Long Dock bonds	95	Galena & Chic. Ex.	102
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	93	Galena & Chic. 2d	98
Harlem 1st 7s	102	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	101⅛
Albany & Sus. 1st bs.	102	Morris & Essex 1st.	105
Albany & Sus. 2d bs.	96½	Morris & Essex 2d	96½
Albany & Sus. 3d bs.	92¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 3 p.c.e.b.	101
Mich. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	101
Chi., Bur. Q. 8s, 1st.	108½	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	96
Mich. So. 7s 2d	98	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	84
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	103¼	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	101	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93¼
Cleve. & Tol. New bs.	95	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	92
Cleve., P. & Ash. O. bs.	97	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con.	87½
Cleve., P. & Ash. N. bs.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 2d D.	89
Detroit, M. & Tol. bs.	97	Peninsula 1st Conv.	90
Buffalo & E. New bs.	98	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.	94
Lake Shore Div. bs.	94	M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P.D.	105½
Pacific 7s guar. by Mo.	98½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	94
Central Pac. Gold bs.	104¼	M. & St. P. 2d I. & M. D.	84
Cen. P. State Aid bs.	112½	Col., Chi. & I. 1st.	91½
Western Pacific bs.	94¾	Col., Chic. & I. 2d	74
Union Pac. 1st bonds.	87½	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	92
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	78½	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	88
Union Pac. In. 10s	74¾	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D.	88
Illinois Cen. 7s, 75	103	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	81½
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	90	Boston, H. & E. guar.	56½
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc.	80	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	81
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99½	Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	91
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	98		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.

Gold receipts	$628,250 00
Gold payments	1,269,955 74
Gold balance	86,576,940 37
Currency receipts	286,773 09
Currency payments	749,103 64
Currency balance	23,570 374 77
Customs	468,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,164,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	....
City 6s, New	100⅝	100¾
Camden and Amboy	122	122¼
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60¾
Reading	115½	115⅝
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Catawissa Preferred	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	27½
Northern Central	43¾	44
Lehigh Navigation	38	38½
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91¼

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LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS, ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 20—Nos. 652, 597, 605, 605, 41, 181, 60, 34.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on—Crolius vs. Stark.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—222, Bohm vs. Goldstein; 224, Eagleson et al. vs. Rink et al.; 225, Stilwell et al. vs. Spaulding et al.; 226, Woerhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor; 227, Eagleson et al. vs. Woehr et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phenix Fire Insurance Company; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 178, The Lawrenceville Cement Company; 181, Whelan vs. Lynch; 188, Price vs. Price; 126, Schepeler vs. Preuss; 228, Waters, Receiver, vs. Crawford et al.; 229, Levy vs. May et al.; 231, Hildreth vs. Shepard; 232, Murker et al. vs. Arcularius; 234, Bogert vs. Gulick; 235, Harland et al. vs. Lilienthal; 237, Claflin vs. Fisher; 241, Montgomery vs. Lewis; 242, Doll et al. vs. Earle et al., Executors; 11, Prouty vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company et al.; 244, Davis, Receiver, vs. Callender; 245, Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.; 246, Phillips vs. Scheffer; 32, Price vs. Scott et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12.—34, Curtis vs. Adams; 57, The People, &c., O'Brien, vs. Green, Controller; 59, Brady vs. Green, Controller; 61, Brewer vs. Green, Controller; 62, Brewer vs. Earle, Auditor; 63, Johnson vs. Green, Controller; 64, Lockwood vs. Green, Controller; 65, Waters vs. Earle, Auditor; 67, Waters vs. Green, Controller; 68, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. Green, Controller; 69, The People, &c., Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment, &c.; 74, Urbahn vs. Brock; 142, Martine vs. Lowenstein; 151, McGregor vs. Spencer. Call 132, Irvins et al. vs. Walker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers—84, Wallace et al. vs. The American Linen Thread Company. Issues of Law and Fact—58, Hay vs. White; 161, Pool vs. Stevens et al.; 102, Whittemore et al. vs. Steiglitz, Assignee; 125, Valentine, Receiver, vs. The New-York Gaslight and Heat Company et al.; 136, Steinharts vs. Funk; 131, Shirley vs. Wilks et al.; 136, Stephens vs. Stephens; 137, O'Dougherty, Administrator, vs. McMahon et al.; 138, Rice, Administratrix, vs. Hollister et al.; 43, Robinson vs. Robinson.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Adjourned until Friday, Feb. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1703, The Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson; 1082, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1638, Lougbran vs. Marphy; 1513, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1512, Graham vs. Tine; 1356, Whittemore vs. Birrhoff; 1860, Brown vs. Smith; 1328, Stilwell vs. Jordan; 1380, Schuyler vs. Hardaugh; 45, Fogg et al. vs. Gilmore; 1360, Adams vs. Sylvester; 1361, Hattman vs. Rattman; 1370, Conant vs. Gordon; 1381, Hersig vs. Aub; 1390, Willard vs. Union Dime Savings Bank; 1542, Cohen vs. O'Connor; 1543, Cohen vs. O'Connor; 1544, Shufeldt vs. Crary; 1363, Van Slyeke vs. Wing; 1628, Phillips vs. Hebbard.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1796, Raisch vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1368, Slocum, Assignee, vs. The Michigan Fire Insurance Company; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 1517, Hoffman vs. Link; 1741, Sharpey, an infant, vs. Seimes; 1785, Hawkins vs. Mornell; 1565, Raacke vs. The Lycoming Insurance Company; 1566, Raacke vs. Williamsburg Insurance Company; 1940, Bent vs. Jones; 1941, Meagher vs. Flynn; 1942, (Paine) vs. Donnan; 1943, Massa vs. Paul; 1944, Wolf vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 1945, Cunningham vs. Kelly et al.; 1946, Fiske vs. Edwards.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1374, Bailey vs. Peabley; 941, McKinnion vs. Sullivan; 945, Raymond vs. Sulka; 946, Colby vs. McGuigan; 1453, Noll vs. Main; 1370, Bibel vs. Minnatis; 1722, Dowd vs. Halpin; 1238, Williams vs. Sturges; 1021, Ashman vs. Boss; 1014, Mann vs. The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; 2094, Weiss vs. Saizer.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Tappen, J.—Nos. 1, 2, 20, 22, 35, 46, 54, 67.

COUNTY COURT.—Held by Moore, J.—Nos. 16, 17, 22, 23, 30.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 19.

By Judge Barrett.

Weidenfeld vs. Miller; attachment granted.

Clapp vs. Elmore; order settled.

Guion et al. vs. Tinney; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 19.

By Judge Freedman.

Fitch vs. Fitch; order setting aside the adjustment of plaintiffs' costs.

Dietz vs. McCallum; motion granted upon condition, &c.

Lane vs. Jourin; order granting motion on terms.

Kaem vs. Hays; order granting motion.

The American Corrugated Iron Company vs. Miner et al.; order that lien continue.

Libby et al. vs. Nickerson; order denying motion.

Hardaway Bolt and Company vs. Caldwell; order sending case back to referee for resettlement.

Lisner vs. Maschi; motion denied without costs.

By Judge Morell.

Cock et al. vs. Starkweather et al.; order granted.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, Part I., before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, James Cusick, "the Eighth Ward Man-eater," was convicted of an aggravated assault on Mary Williams in Thomas Larkin's saloon, No. 17 West Houston-street, on the 31st of July last. As there are two indictments for felonious assault and battery pending against the prisoner on which his counsel was not ready to go to trial, he was remanded for sentence. Isaac Lyons, of No. 84 Market-street, charged with receiving the proceeds of a burglary at Wm. Burnett's store on Eighth-avenue, was convicted and sent to State Prison for five years. Robert Lyttle and James Finn, charged with dangerously assaulting John Beak, of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, on the 8th of May last, were convicted; Lyttle was sent to State Prison for five years and Finn for three years. John Kenny, Richard Dalson, and William Rallah pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary; the two first, who are mere youths, were sent to the House of Refuge; English was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

In Part II., before Judge Sutherland, John Kenny and John McGee were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each for receiving stolen goods. John Mansfield pleaded guilty of an attempted grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years. Charles Harris pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. John Fitzsimmons, charged with being an accomplice in the burglary committed at Sullivan & Co.'s store, No. 257 Eighth-avenue, on the 13th of January, was convicted and sent to the State Prison for four years.

Suit for Damages Against the Superintendent of Police and a Detective.

Superintendent Kelso and Detective Dusenbury, of the Central office, were yesterday served with the papers in a suit instituted in the Superior Court by Henry McManus, in which he claims $50,000 damage for false arrest and imprisonment. It will be remembered that Mr. McManus was arrested by Detective Dusenbury on his arrival at this port, on the Cunard steamer Java, from Liverpool, about a week ago, on a cable telegram sent to Superintendent Kelso by the Head Constable of Manchester, in which he was charged with forgery. Mr. McManus was locked up at the Central Office for several days, and was finally discharged on a writ of habeas corpus by Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, there being no evidence that the accused had committed any offense. The arrest resulted from the blunder of the Head Constable of Manchester, who subsequently telegraphed to Superintendent Kelso not to detain the prisoner. The papers in the suit were presented to the Board of Police, who referred them to the counsel to the board to prepare an answer to the summons and complaint.

Arrest of a Sawdust Swindler.

Another alleged operator in the sawdust swindling schemes was before Commissioner Shields yesterday. One of a large number of the circulars advertising great bargains in counterfeit money, was placed in Capt. Leary's hands to work up a few days ago. Officer O'Rourke, who was given the matter in charge, assumed the name of William Arnold, and took a room at a down-town hotel. He then went to No. 31 Amity-street, and asked for George Morehouse, whose name was attached to the circular. Not finding him, O'Rourke left his address, and Morehouse called at his hotel yesterday. He was shown the circular, and identified it as his. After some conversation O'Rourke disclosed his true character, and arrested Morehouse. Commissioner Shields, before whom Morehouse gave the name of William H. Burke, held the accused to bail in default of $5,000, for examination on Friday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows: [illegible]

ASHES—Pots quiet but steady at $8 50 ℔ 100 lbs. [illegible]

BEESWAX—Wanted. Yellow quoted at 34½c. [illegible]

BRICKS—Generally slow of sale, but quoted steady.

CANDLES—Firm, though in slack demand.

COAL—Has been generally in good demand and [illegible]

COCOA—Very quiet at old quotations.

COFFEE—No transactions reported in the local [illegible] market. [illegible] The Dutch Government [illegible]

COTTON—There has been rather more animation [illegible] for early delivery [illegible] For forward delivery a fair business has been reported [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EGGS—Have been in moderate supply and demand, [illegible]

FISH—Dry Cod in fair request at steady rates. Mackerel actively sought after at full prices. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour, but at [illegible] irregular prices. [illegible]

FRUITS—A limited business has been reported at [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull; Spring Wheat held 2c.@3c. above the views of buyers, checking business, though there has been some inquiry noted, [illegible]

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a less urgent call for Hay, [illegible]

HEMP—Generally inactive, at former figures.

HIDES—Show firmness as to values, though on a restricted business.

HOPS—There has been a readier sale noted for desirable lots, chiefly of new Domestic, at about previous quotations. We now quote: New-Yorks, [illegible]

LEATHER—There has been a pretty free export call for low grade Hemlock, [illegible]

MOLASSES—Steady, but very quiet, including [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin more active at steady [illegible]

OILS—There has been a fair inquiry for Crude [illegible]

PETROLEUM—Dull throughout, with Crude, in bulk, available at 8c.; Refined at 20c. here, and quoted at 19c.@19½c. at Philadelphia. Refined, in cases, [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after for early delivery, at firm prices, the demand running mostly on other than Mess, which has not been in much request. [illegible]

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, with prices quoted steady. Carolina, [illegible]; Patna, [illegible]; Rangoon, $5 75@$7, ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Bulk stock in rather moderate demand at steady rates. Liverpool Sack firm and in fairly active request.

SKINS—Have been quoted about steady, on a somewhat better inquiry for supplies.

SOAP—The demand has been fair, in a jobbing way, mostly for domestic makes, at former rates.

Castile quoted at [illegible]; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 8¾c., ℔ lb.

SPICES—Show firmness as to values, though not active.

SUGARS—Raw in fair request, chiefly for refining purposes, with fair to good refining Cuba quoted steady at from 8¼c. [illegible] Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at [illegible] Sales, 1,361 hhds. and 1,275 boxes, including [illegible] hhds., about scant fair to good refining Cuba, at [illegible]; 282 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 1,275 boxes Demerara at 9¼c., and 20 hhds. Melado at 8¼c., ℔ lb. Refined steady and in demand, with Hard quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; A's, 10¾c.@11¼c., and Yellows, 9¼c.@10¼c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow in less active request at full rates; 270,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@[illegible]. Stearine scarce and firm, but inactive at 9¼c.@9½c., in hhds. and tcs., with strictly choice tierce stock quoted at 9c. Of Grease, 30,000 lbs. sold at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, on rather freer dealings; sales, 2,814 half chests Green, 746 half chests Souchong, and 2,134 half chests Japan on private terms; also, at auction, 700 half chests, including Green, 33c.@65c., Japan, 25c.@60c., and Oolong at 30c.@51c.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been quiet but steady; 190 hhds. sold at 8¼c.@13c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf inactive at former figures; sales, 200 cases 1871 Connecticut at 30c.@60c.; 100 cases 1870 Sundries at 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Havana in light demand, but unchanged as to values; 200 bales sold at 97c.@$1 10. Manufactured selling moderately within the previous range.

WOOL—Supplies of desirable lots have attracted rather more attention, partly from manufacturers, and prices have been quoted about steady on the moderate dealings thus far reported. Holders have shown less eagerness to place stock. Foreign Wool in ample supply at late figures, with some increase of demand noted. Of the offerings at auction by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co., to-day, of 3,033 bales of Washed and Unwashed Foreign Wool, only 352 bales were placed, including Syrian at 8c.@28c., Mossoul at 22c.@29c., and Red at 9¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb.—the bulk of the offering having been withdrawn.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand on the basis of 91½c. ℔ gallon; sales, 400 bbls. in lots.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been comparatively tame, with rates quoted essentially as before. Room in very moderate supply, but demand not urgent. There has been a light chartering movement reported. Vessels have been offered with unusual reserve, and high rates claimed, operating against free negotiations. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 6¼d. ℔ bushel; 200 bbls. Apples, on private terms, and, by sail, 15,000 Staves, on private terms....For London, by steam, 200 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℔ tierce; 200 boxes Bacon and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 50s....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ℔ bbl.; 50 boxes Bacon at 50s....For Antwerp, by sail, 300 tons Lard and Bacon at 50s., which was the current market rate....For Bremen, by steam, 1,000 tcs. Lard and 600 Hides, on private terms, and a small quantity of Hogshead Staves at $6....For a Continental port direct, a Norwegian ship, 735 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 8s. 3d.@8s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; also, the British steam-ship Pernambuco, 643 tons, net, from Philadelphia, on terms not ascertained; rumored with Petroleum at equal to 10s. ℔ bbl., but rumor not confirmed....For Havana, a French bark, 486 tons, with Guano, reported from Callao, at $18....For Valparaiso and orders, four ships, 1,515, 1,282, 1,190, and 1,150 tons, reported with Lumber, from Puget Sound, on private terms, quoted at $24.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1873.

Trade in live stock on this forenoon was small; a few Beeves were sold from 9¼c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weights from 5½ to 7 cwt., general sales on estimate weight. Milch Cows are very dull, those sold had to be forced off from $25@$75 ℔ head, quality from poor to fair. Veals not quoted this forenoon. Sheep were firm on yesterday afternoon, and the markets closed firm on the following rates on this day at noon: Sheep sold in large lots from 6¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb. Trade in Hogs has suffered somewhat from the change in the weather; prices have held up but business was slow on this forenoon. Live Hogs from 5¼c.@5⅝c. ℔ lb., extreme range; heavy Hogs, 250 lbs. ℔ head, sold at 5⅛c. ℔ lb.; City Dressed from 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.; Western Dressed from 6¼c.@6⅝c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 692 Sheep, weight 60,410 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 515 Sheep, weight 45,100 lbs., at 6⅛c. ℔ lb.; 174 Sheep, weight 15,200 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 390 Sheep, weight 33,140 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; foregoing lots were all Illinois Sheep. Same firm sold during this past week 4,190 Sheep, average $3 61 ℔ head; range of prices from 5¼c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-sixth-street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 196 Michigan Sheep, weight 16,300 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 119 Indiana Sheep, weight 11,040 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 161 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,040 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 145 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,790 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 105 Ohio, 9,920 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 142 New-Jersey Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb. J. Kirby sold 170 Sheep, weight 12,280 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 144 Sheep, weight 11,300 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 40 Sheep, weight 3,770 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 154 Sheep, weight 16,000 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; four last lots all from Ohio. T. McCabe sold 45 Cows since Monday last from $30@$65 ℔ head; 19 other Cows were sold from $50@$65 ℔ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for yesterday and today, 290 Sheep, 1,982 Hogs, with 15 cars of Hogs due. Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards, 985 Sheep, 25 Cows, with 4 cars of Sheep due, consigned to Hume & Elliott.

BUFFALO, Feb. 19.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 14 cars reported to arrive, were 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,423 head, or 319 cars, against 231 cars for the same time last week. The market opened apparently active, at strong yesterday's prices, but it soon became evident the sales had been agreed upon the previous evening, and as buyers were pretty well supplied, they had determined to hang off for a decline. Toward noon prices showed a strong tendency to weaken. One choice drove had an offer of 8c., which the owner refused. About 1,180 head were disposed of. Sales of 277 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,000 lbs. to 1,460 lbs., at $4 70@$7 25; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,222 lbs. to 1,402 lbs., at $6 25@$6 30; 17 head Ohio Cows and Heifers, averaging 1,062 lbs., at $4 20; 182 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,008 lbs. to 1,328 lbs., at $4@$6 25; 30 head Kansas Steers, averaging 1,274 lbs., at $4 87½; 46 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,324 lbs. to 1,513 lbs., at $6 35@$6 60; 16 head Canada Mixed, averaging 1,122 lbs., at $4 25. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 7,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active at ¼c. advance on all grades over last week's closing prices. Sales of 1,296 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 103 lbs., at $5@$7 25. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 12,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dragging at a range of from $4 80@$5 20. Sales of 1,000 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 182 to 227 lbs., at $5 20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and weak; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 25@$5 75; Extra Winter at $6@$6 50; Double Extra Winter at $6 75@$7 25. Wheat dull and drooping; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 29; No. 3 Fall at $1 55. Corn steady at 31¼c. for No. 2 Mixed at East side, on track; 33¼c. in elevator. Oats dull and declining at 27½c. for No. 2 at East side, on track; 29c. in elevator. Barley quiet at 80c. for No. 2 Spring. Rye dull at 65c. at East Side, in elevator. Whisky firm at 88c. Pork firm at $12 50. Dry-salted Meats firm, at 4½c. for Shoulders; 6⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides, spot; also, 6,000,000 lbs. up-country, mainly St. Joseph, seller February, March, and April, on private terms. Bacon firm; sales of cash lots at 5¼c. for Shoulders, 7¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Lard quiet; no sales. Hogs higher at $4 50@$4. Cattle quiet; sales of common to choice Cows and Heifers at $1 75@$4; fair to choice Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 1,900 Hogs. Hogs packed to date, 541,000.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 21¾@$1 22, cash; $1 22¾, seller March, bid; No. 3 at $[illegible]; Rejected nominal at 97c.@98c. Corn steady at 31¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 31¾c. seller March; Rejected, 27c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 25¼c.@25⅜c. for No. 2; Rejected, 22¾c.@24c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 65c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at 72c.@72½c. for No. 2 Fall; 50c.@60c. for No. 3, according to location. Pork quiet and a shade lower; nominally $12 75, cash; sales at $12, seller April. Lard easier and quiet at $7 50@$7 62½, cash; $7 60 seller March. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales of Shoulders at 4½c.; Short Rib Middles, 6¼c.; Long Clear Middles, 6¼c. Green Hams quiet at 9¼c. for 16-lb. average. Dressed Hogs steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 87½c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye and 12,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales, 4,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 65; 650 bushels Duluth Spring No. 1 at $1 70; 700 bushels White Canada at $1 85. Corn steady; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 2, in store, at 53c.; 6,000 bushels Western, on track, at 55c. Oats quiet; sales, one car each of Western No. 2 and State, on track, at 42c. Barley quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels State, on track, at 80½c.; Canada held at 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western at 95c.; Two-rowed State, 78c.@80c.; Four-rowed, 90c. Rye; sales nominal at 85c. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye Malt held at $1. The balance of the market is unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Flour dull at $7 90@$8 25. Wheat firm at $1 75@$1 76. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye quiet at 82c. for No. 2. Oats quiet at 30c.@38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Provisions active. Pork firm at $13 25@$13 50; sales of country at $12. Lard firm at 7⅝c.@7¾c. for steam; 8c. for kettle. Bulk Meats active and strong at 4⅝c. for Shoulders; 6⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c. for Clear Sides. Bacon firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders to come, out of smoke; 7⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7⅞c. for Clear Sides, with sales. Hogs very firm; Butchers scarce at $4 90@$5; shippers, $4 65@$4 75; receipts, 1,500. Whisky firm and in good demand at 87c.; generally held at 88c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 70@$1 80. Corn active at 40c.@42c. Oats steady at 32c.@33c. Rye easy at 80c.@83c. Provisions in good demand. Pork firm at $13 75 for round lots. Bacon firm at 5¼c.@6c. for Shoulders; 7¾c.@8c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12¼c.@12½c.; plain, 12c., packed. Bulk Meats steady at 4¾c. for Shoulders; 6¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7c.@7⅛c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 9¼c.@10c., all loose; ⅜c. higher for packed. Lard steady at 8c.@8⅛c., in tcs.; 9c.@9⅛c., in kegs; 7¾c. for Steam; order lots ½c.@¼c. higher. Whisky lower at 87c.@88c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 29 for No. 1; $1 22⅜ for No. 2. Oats steady at 26⅛c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye quiet and unchanged at 63c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 73c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower, at $1 60 for No. 1 Red Winter; No. 2 do. held at $1 64. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 19.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 49c. Rosin quiet at $3 15 for Strained; $3 50 for No. 1 Crude. Turpentine steady at $3 25 for Hard; $4 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 50.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,663 bales; exports, to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 1,445 bales; sales, 774 bales; stock, 80,180 bales.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 19.—Wheat—No change to note; good milling demand at full prices. Rye dull at 82c.@93c. for lots, in store. Corn still scarce and wanted at [illegible] for Western Mixed, small [illegible]

[illegible] sales of Round Yellow at 70c. Barley—No change in the market. Oats in moderate demand; small sales of State and Western at 49c.@50c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 19.—Cotton in moderate demand; Low Middling, 18⅜c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 4,068 bales; gross, 7,346 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,250 bales; to the Continent, 482 bales; sales, 1,800 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 1,062 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 41,222 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—Cotton steady; Good Ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 2,451 bales; exports, coastwise, 382 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 72,012 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; New 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money and the account. United States Bonds—New 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅛.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 19—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Feb. 19—9 A. M.—Rentes opened at 56f. 7c.

2 P. M.—The Bourse is buoyant. Rentes, 56f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9 9-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable March, at 9 7-16d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Provisions—Pork, 58s. ℔ bbl. for New Mess. Lard—37s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable February, at 9 9-16d.; from the same ports, deliverable March, at 9½d.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Refined Petroleum, 18⅛d.@18¼d. ℔ gallon.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 20, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, March 20, 1873, for the following Subsistence Stores:

250 barrels Pork, "P. M."
1,500 barrels Flour, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
250 barrels Flour, Extra Family, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
25 barrels White Corn-meal, full head-lined and sealed bungs.
5,000 pounds Hams, "S. C." full head-lined and sealed bungs.
10 barrels Mackerel, No. 1.
50 kits Mackerel, "Mess."
1,000 pounds Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes.
1,000 pounds Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes.
5,000 pounds Leaf Lard, five-pound caddies, in sixty-pound boxes.
50 boxes Smoked Herrings.
10,000 pounds Green Rio Coffee, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Green Java Coffee, in gunnies.
20,000 pounds "Extra C" Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds Cut-loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
2,000 pounds Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
400 gallons "Golden" Syrup, in barrels and half-barrels.
400 gallons "Diamond" Syrup, in barrels and half-barrels.
10,000 pounds Brown Soap, two-pound bars, in eighty-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds Candles, Adamantine, sixes, full weights, in forty-pound boxes, strapped.
600 pounds Dried Peaches.
600 pounds Dried Apples.
200 pounds Dried Prunes, French.
200 boxes E. L. Raisins, halves and quarters.
300 half-boxes Sardines.
5,000 gallons Cider Vinegar, in iron-bound barrels.
50 dozen Fine Pickles, (Crosse & Blackwell's,) consisting of Chow Chow, Piccalilli, Gherkins, and Mixed Pickles, pints.
20 dozen Pickled Cucumbers and Onions, Domestic, quarts.
20 dozen L. & P. Worcestershire Sauce, pints, twelve in a case.
10,000 pounds P. M. Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
16,000 pounds Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head-lined.
1,000 pounds Pearl Hominy, in five-pound papers, fifty pounds in a box.
100 dozen Extracts, Vanilla and Lemon.
1,000 pounds Corn Starch, and Laundry Starch, in one-pound papers.
200 pounds Macaroni, Vermicelli, and Tapioca.
500 boxes Table Salt.
300 dozen Toilet Soap, assorted.
100 pounds Yeast Powders and Chocolate.
120 pounds Cream Tartar and Carbonate Soda, in pound papers.
144 boxes Desiccated Codfish.
25 pounds Laundry Indigo and Nutmegs.
25 pounds each of Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cayenne Pepper, and Mustard, in one-fourth-pound papers, full weights.
1,000 pounds pure Ground Black Pepper, in one-fourth-pound papers, full weights.
200 dozen Condensed Milk, "Eagle" brand.
100 dozen Cranberry Sauce, Spiced Salmon, Fresh Salmon, Fresh Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Lobsters, Preserved Peaches, Preserved Damsons, Preserved Pineapples, Currant Jelly, Raspberry Jam, Fresh Peaches, Fresh Pineapples, Green Corn, Green Peas, Lima Beans, and Tomatoes, in two-pound cans.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., the same as previous advertisements from this office.

These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities, more or less, at the option of the Government.

W. W. BEMUS,
Major and Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope, "Bid for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, 21st inst., for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered within fifteen days from date of order, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

22,000 feet B. M., 1½-inch Yellow Pine Plank, 12 to 30 feet long, and not to exceed 5 inches in width, to be dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Seven Locust Columns, 7½ inches diameter, 14 feet long.

Six Locust Columns, 6½ inches diameter, 11 feet 6 inches long, free from all defects, and turned as per plan to be furnished.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

One hundred Store-room Lanterns, to be delivered at the Navigation Office of the New-York Navy-yard, in accordance with specifications, particulars of which can be learned at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interests.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

GEORGE F. CUTTER,
Pay Director, United States Navy.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, February 19, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until Monday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock, at which time the same will be opened, at the Clerk's Office of the Board of Supervisors, for the furnishing of the stationery and printing for the Court of Common Pleas, Department of Finance, Court of Special Sessions, Commissioner of Jurors, and Supreme Court, as per requisitions to be seen at this office. Bids may be made for all or separate, and the Committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. The bids must specify the amount per piece and gross. By order of the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of CHARLES DORTIC, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHAS. DORTIC,
ELSDEN A. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of MORRIS & BUCHAN, and will continue the business of the late firm of CHARLES DORTIC, at No. 90 Water-st.

ELSDEN A. MORRIS,
JAMES BUCHAN, JR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of JAMES L. SHARP & CO., heretofore known as JAMES L. SHARP, and while thanking the friends of the old firm for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of their patronage in the future.

JAMES L. SHARP.
GILBERT G. WOOD.

NO. 198 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN the undersigned, under the firm of THE SCHERRER SILVER-PLATE WORKS, was dissolved on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1873. EDWARD SCHERRER continues the business, and will pay all debts due from said firm, and receive all debts due to the same.

Dated Feb. 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION! CAUTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Parties wishing to buy these celebrated Bitters, and desirous of obtaining the genuine article, are cautioned against the imitations and counterfeits, offered in the American markets by unscrupulous individuals, but easily recognized by the poor way in which they generally are put up, and principally by their vile taste, while the genuine article, though a stomach Bitters, is very palatable and pleasant to every refined taste, and has nothing of the apothecary-shop. BUY ONLY OF RESPECTABLE HOUSES.

L. FUNKE, JR., sole Agent, No. 88 Liberty-st., Post-office Box No. 1,029. New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REMOVED his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

TAPE WORM REMOVED IN A FEW hours, with head complete; no fee asked until the head passes; medicine perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic depot No. 5 3d-av. C. W. EASTWOOD, Proprietor.

LETTER-BOXES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION suitable for private dwellings, basements, offices, halls, and stores, supplied and affixed by E. COFFEY, No. 299 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage

Only $16,000 Per Mile

OF THE

Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK LOAN AND INDEMNITY COMPANY,
No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.
Checks on this Company pass through the Clearing-house.
Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, Vice-President.

Charles Stanton,	T. W. Park,
John H. Cheever,	Prosper P. Shaw,
Abel Denison,	Alexander R. Orr,
George H. Bissell,	William B. Ogden,
William H. Breeden,	Aaron Claflin,
John G. Hoyt,	George H. Brown,
William Foster, Jr.,	Christopher Meyer,
G. M. Van Nort,	G. P. Lowrey,
A. McKinney,	William H. Foster.

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

10 TO 30 PER CENT.
INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER MARKETABLE SECURITIES received on exchange at best price.

[Copy.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE WOODWARD Steam Pump Manufacturing Company, made in pursuance of law, &c. The capital stock of the company amounts to $120,000, all paid in. The amount of debt of the company is $50,394 78.

G. M. WOODWARD,
C. W. WOODWARD,
W. H. McMANNUS,
JAS. GALLAGHER, } Trustees.

City, County, and State of New-York; W. H. McMANNUS being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Secretary of the Woodward Steam Pump Manufacturing Company of New-York, and that the matter stated in above report is true.

(Signed.) W. H. McMANNUS.

Sworn before me this 19th day of February, 1873.

(Signed.) ROBERT H. JOHNSTON, Notary Public, County of New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1873.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty-nine bonds, numbered as follows: 134, 355, 75, 210, 29, 216, 160, 205, 453, 84, 362, 92, 506, 415, 321, 136, 502, 433, 91, 10, 511, 559, 300, 54, 201, 46, 447, 509, 170, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1873. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

STOLEN—IN JANUARY, 1873, A TIN BOX containing, among other securities, TWO (2) CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, held by me, IN THE CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., as follows: Certificate No. 186, for fourteen shares, dated May 27, 1871; certificate No. 448, for three and a half shares, dated May 17, 1872. All parties are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the same.

E. H. MARCY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Peekskill Cement Company will be held at No. 66 Broadway, room No. 33, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1873, at 3 P. M.

HENRY H. STURGIS, Secretary.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH LARGE EXPERIENCE in banking, some capital, and the best of references, would like a party to join him in the banking business in Missouri, who can furnish from $25,000 to $75,000. Address ROSS, Post-office box No. 4,865, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis and Southeastern Railway.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings of the Company are largely in excess of its operating expenses and interest.

For full particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank, will be held at the banking room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1873. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FEB. 10, 1873. J. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ALEX. LAUDERDALE DUNCAN IS authorized to sign our name by procuration.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FEB. 15, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1901, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through traffic in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipments to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offer for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

VERMONT DIVISION.

This is the shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. Montreal fifty-seven miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. We recommend these Bonds as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn. By order of the President.

ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINATIONS bought and sold by D. H. ANTHONY, No. 41 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 25th of February, inst., for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA.

For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE MUTUAL TRUST INSTITUTION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, a committee duly appointed by the corporators of the above-named institution, to receive subscriptions to its capital stock, hereby give notice, pursuant to the act of incorporation of said company, that they will open books and receive subscriptions on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1873, at the Bank of the Metropolis, corner of Broadway and Sixteenth (16th) st.

Subscriptions will also be received at the Banking-house of Wm. Alex. Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

F. D. TAPPEN,
ED. F. DELANCEY,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until March 6.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Wood Uniting Company, for the election of directors, will be held at No. 120 Broadway, on MONDAY, March 3, between 1 and 3 P. M.

LEWIS EDWARDS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1873.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 289 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 15th of March.

By order of the Board.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons due March 1, 1873, on the Income Bonds of the Pacific Railroad, of Missouri, will be paid on and after that date at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New-York.

A. V. STOUT,
Treasurer Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

FEB. 19, 1873.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 18 to March 1. By order of the Board.

I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED interest on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY, due March 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

D. B. CULVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due March 1 next, will be payable, on and after that date, at the office of the Company.

JAS. B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY, BROOKLYN, E. D., Feb. 14, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE SOUTH-SIDE Railroad Company of Long Island due March 1 will be paid at the banking-house of Jacob R. Shipherd & Co., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York.

CHARLES L. HOPKINS, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on [illegible] ASSETS........................$[illegible]

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

Assets........$2,867,167 40 | Surplus........$[illegible]

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS BANK, chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. NO. [illegible] BLEECKER-ST. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.—ANVILS, vices, tongs, swedges, hammers, bellows, portable forges, horse and mule shoes, shoeing tools, grindstones, lathes.

W. A. CARTER, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD-TABLE WANTED.—A private gentleman wishing to dispose of a French bevel 5 by 10 billiard table, with appurtenances, in first-class order, will find sale, by stating price, &c. Address Box No. 2,587 New-York Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES—NOW IS THE TIME TO REVIEW your wardrobes and see what soiled or faded dresses you may have to be dyed and printed in exquisite colors and patterns, such as are seen at No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 206 5th-av.

H. BONGRAND & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 20, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. G. Pieser, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Fateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcet, Mrs. John Wood.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LIKE AND UNLIKE—Mr. Lofting-well, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FANCY DRESS BALL of the Lederkranz Society.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $13 00; Twenty copies, per annum, $25; Thirty copies, per annum, $36, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The report of the Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, which we publish to-day, deserves to be attentively read. In the first place, it condemns the method proposed in the new charter of appointing heads of departments. As that plan seems to have been abandoned, it is no longer worth while to discuss it at any length. The difficulty is to devise a scheme which shall be satisfactory to all parties. To place the sole power of appointment in the hands of the Mayor seems to be a very extreme measure, for the best of men may make mistakes. The only precedent we have for the course recommended by the Committee of Seventy is a very bad one. On this and other subjects there is ample room for discussion, and it is not necessary to attribute evil motives to the framers of the charter, or to its opponents. Let us rather endeavor to hit upon some expedient which will give the promise of working well in practice. As we have said elsewhere, it would be hard to hold the Republican Party responsible for the good government of the City, while requiring it to place all the chief appointments at the disposal of a Democratic Mayor. The Committee on Legislation proposes to call a public meeting to consider the charter. This is very proper, although a complex measure is very seldom discussed to much advantage at a public meeting. We hold, however, that the more the subject is canvassed the better; and, as the Press has made few intelligent contributions toward such a discussion, there can be no harm in trying what a public meeting can do.

Dr. JAMES, City Sanitary Inspector, tells a horrible story of the foul air in our public schools. The normal proportion of carbonic acid in pure air is 6 parts in 10,000. When this ratio is exceeded, other and worse impurities, fœtid animal matter in particular, are found in proportion. Yet the air of seven of our schools contained from 14 to 28 parts of carbonic acid, *i. e.*, from twice to nearly five times the impurities it ought. We advise every parent who cares for the health or life of his children attending the public schools to read Dr. JAMES' report.

The Mayor is nothing if not inconsequential. He thinks that the Board of Aldermen can be safely trusted with the appointment of the items of some $30,000,000 of local expenditure raised by taxation, and yet cannot be trusted to have a voice in the selection of the men who are to direct the expenditure of that money. If the Board of Aldermen is inclined to jobbery, it could find fifty jobs in making up the tax levy, for one that could be made out of the power of confirming appointments. The Mayor, in his inaugural message, recommended the formation of just such a Board of Apportionment as he now objects to. The Tribune, as usual, reaches a still lower level of stupidity in commenting on this part of the Mayor's last letter. We are gravely assured that "the old Board of Apportionment swindle is shown by the Mayor to be almost identical with the new one." If the Board of Apportionment constituted by the Legislature of 1870 was a "swindle," it is one for which the Tribune and its friends are responsible. We steadily and strenuously objected, during the discussion of the bill organizing the Board of Apportionment and Audit, to the principle of making executive officials the judges of their own estimates. That bill was as steadily defended by the Tribune, and owed its chief support to the coalition between Tammany Democrats and Fenton Republicans. Mr. GREELEY approved so highly of it that at the meeting called to indorse the Committee of Seventy's charter, he went out of his way to commend the constitution of the Board of Apportionment and Audit. But then, the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY" is "managed" by persons who know as little about his past opinions as they do about the affairs of this City.

A Democratic State Convention met in Hartford yesterday, and devoted itself to the consideration of national politics and the subordinate task of nominating State officers. Mr. CHARLES R. INGERSOLL was nominated for Governor on a platform as denunciatory as any man out of office could desire. Apart from the Credit Mobilier investigation, which enlisted the warmest interest of these patriots, a lively case of contested seats from New-Haven occupied most of the time. We ought not to omit the fact, however, that the convention welcomed Spain to the "Sisterhood of Republics."

The Appointing Power in Local Government.

Mayor HAVEMEYER has reminded the Republican Party of the State that it will be held responsible for the successful working of the new charter for the City of New-York. The party is prepared to accept that responsibility, and, in providing for the organization of the new City Government, it is proposed to legislate in full recognition of the fact that an account will be demanded from the party of the character of the men appointed to office under its provisions. Mayor HAVEMEYER has, by word and act, declared himself to be out of sympathy with the aims of the Republican Party. Can it be reasonably expected that Republicans will clothe a Mayor with absolute power, for whose administration they will be held responsible, while reserving absolutely no check upon it? If the people want such power concentrated in the hands of one man, why do they not say so? We do not think a mass-meeting could be brought together to sanction such a proposition. None of the three great political organizations have asked for it. Even Tammany Hall contented itself with asking the Legislature to adopt in regard to executive appointments:

> The principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States, whereby the Mayor, as the chief executive officer, shall have the power to make all appointments, subject to the confirmation or rejection of the Common Council.

Who, then, sustain the Mayor in his extraordinary pretensions to absolutism? First, the Committee of Seventy. But they put themselves out of court on this point, by working as strenuously last year for a division of the appointing power as they are doing this year for its concentration. To be sure, they based their proposal on a plan of minority representation in the Board of Aldermen, but the principle of a check upon the executive was conceded as essential, all the same. It is noticeable that the Mayor and his friends are agreed on no single point, save that of general opposition to the charter and indiscriminate abuse of its friends. We hear a great deal about the "legitimate" functions of the Mayor, and of "restoring" to the people the right of self-government. Where do these people find their warrant for supposing that a mayor is "legitimately" an autocrat, and that self-government means democracy tempered by imperialism? Certainly not in the records of what is considered the period of legislative purity in regard to the affairs of this City. Here is the way that our early charters dealt with the appointing power:

> The executive business of the Corporation of New-York shall hereafter be performed by distinct departments, which it shall be the duty of the Common Council *to organize and appoint* for that purpose.—[Charter of 1830, Sec. 21.]
>
> In case of vacancy of any of said departments, by removal from office or otherwise, the Mayor, *by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen*, shall appoint a person to fill the same. * * The heads of departments shall nominate and, *by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen*, appoint the heads of bureaux in their several departments.—[Amended charter of 1849, Sec. 30.]
>
> In case the Mayor shall neglect or refuse to nominate * * the Chief of Police for five days after the commencement of the session of the Common Council, * * it shall be *the duty of the Board of Aldermen* to appoint such officer forthwith. * * The heads of departments * * and the heads of bureaux shall nominate and, by *and with the consent* of the Board of Aldermen, appoint all clerks.—[Amendments of 1851, Sec. 4.]
>
> The other heads of departments (the Controller and Corporation Counsel were elective officers) shall be appointed by the Mayor, *with the advice and consent* of the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to confirm or reject all nominations of officers made by the Mayor.—[Charter of 1857, Sec. 19.] It shall be lawful for the Common Council of said City to establish such other bureaux as they may deem the public interest may require, and to assign to them and *to the departments and bureaux herein created* such duties as they may direct.—[Same, Sec. 23.]

This it was during the forty years of "popular" government which the Mayor and his friends unite in approving. Not a shadow of authority, as will be seen, for the pretension that the Mayor should be absolute; on the contrary, a much larger measure of power intrusted to the Board of Aldermen than was proposed by the framers of the present charter. Then came what is known as the Ring charter of 1870, the source of two years of the most scandalous misgovernment. It, for the first time in municipal history, or in the development of any branch of our popular institutions, declared that "all the heads of departments shall be appointed by the Mayor." This is the charter which the Republicans are conjured to avoid, and are yet attacked for not adopting. This is the only charter under which an irresponsible Ring were able to steal millions before they were found out, and the outrages accomplished under its legalized imperialism are too fresh to render it possible that the people of this City should again be deluded by the pleasant picture of "undivided personal responsibility."

The people are in favor of neither Mayor nor Aldermen being invested with absolute powers in organizing the new City Government. The legislation desired by the opponents of the charter makes the Mayor supreme; that proposed by the Assembly Committee on Cities has a tendency to make dictators of the Aldermen. Both are equally repugnant to the spirit of our institutions, and out of harmony with the laws under which the chief executive of the nation and of every State in the Union performs his functions. The other proposal broached at Albany, to allow the Board of Aldermen to nominate, giving the Mayor the power to veto such nomination, is less objectionable, and has a clear analogy to the provisions quoted from the charter of 1830. Under existing circumstances, however, we fail to perceive that it would be likely to conduce to the harmonious conduct of local business which the people have a right to expect from their representatives. The Mayor should clearly have the initiative in appointments of executive officers, and the Board of Aldermen should occupy the position of our State and national Senates, by acting as a check upon the character of these appointments. Let the office of mayor be invested with a dignity corresponding to that enjoyed by President or Governor, and let him appoint heads of departments *by and with the consent* of the local Senate. Let the Aldermen be required, moreover, within a designated time, to make an affirmative confirmation or rejection of the Mayor's nominations; and let such action be taken by yeas and nays, so that every man may be placed on the record in regard to the discharge of so important a function. In the event of disagreement, let public opinion be trusted to exert a dead-look. The Mayor professes unlimited respect for the popular will, and the leading members of the Board of Aldermen could not persist for a day in a course adverse to the desire of the people. It is sheer moonshine to talk about "Rings" in a body containing men like Messrs. VANCE, VAN SCHAICK, FALCONER, GILSEY, and OTTENDORFER. Will the bewildered critics of the charter tell us of a possible "Ring" which would not include three of the five Aldermen above-named; and then will they tell us which of them could afford to be found engaged in promoting a piece of partisan or personal jobbery? Mayor HAVEMEYER conceded in his first letter to the Committee of Seventy that the limited responsibility which we have above recommended might secure the adhesion of the Reform element of the City. Let him content himself now with a return to the original principles of municipal government, and there will be time and opportunity to make the details of the Charter more conformable to the wants of the people.

Congressional Morals.

The general impression in reference to the Poland Committee's report is that it is good as far as it goes, but that it does not go far enough. We pointed out the grounds of this impression yesterday morning. The Credit Mobilier stock was accepted by Congressmen at half its value. Its dividends were accepted also, and these were drawn from the misappropriation of Government bonds and Government lands. They were the result of a fraud on the people. The property of the tax-payers is pledged to the payment of the bonds advanced to the Union Pacific Railroad. The lands granted to that road belonged to the people. The bonds were granted, and the land given to build the road. They were perverted from that purpose, and became the prey of a shrewd speculative scheme. Was it right for Congressmen to share in the profits of this scheme? This is a question which cannot be avoided, and which the House of Representatives must answer if it hopes to retain the respect of the public.

The Poland Committee does not meet it at all satisfactorily. It says that there is no evidence that the Congressmen knew of the nature of the stock. This is begging the question. Congressmen ought to have known of the nature of the stock before investing in it. It was their business to inform themselves, and they could very easily have done so. The character of the Credit Mobilier was no secret. The source of its profits was very well known at the time Congressmen bought it. Though OAKES AMES may have succeeded in concealing his own motive, which was to bribe Congressmen, their acceptance of the stock was not on that account innocent. The dishonor of the act, as a participation in an obvious fraud, still remains.

Moreover, the account is not settled, even if it is assumed that the members who took the stock knew neither its character nor OAKES AMES' bad motive in offering it. Some of them have indulged in testimony with reference to the matter which is contradicted. The committee errs gravely in not probing such cases to the core. It distinctly rejects the testimony of several of the members. This can only be done on the ground that it is untrue. But untrue testimony given under oath is morally, if not legally, perjury. The committee finds members guilty of this offense, but does not see its way clear to recommend any punishment for it. Either the committee is mistaken as to its facts, or it falls far short in its recommendations.

It is the plain duty of Congress to visit with punishment all who took Credit Mobilier stock from OAKES AMES. AMES himself is justly recommended for extreme treatment because he acknowledges an intent to bribe. A similar treatment of Mr. BROOKS is required, by the fact that he was a Government Director, and was intimately acquainted with the character of the scheme. For the rest a resolution of severe censure is the least they deserve, and this is demanded, not only as an act of justice, but in order that a definite standard may be established for the future.

Meanwhile, Congress will get little light as to its duty from the opposition journals. According to them nothing can consistently be done. If Mr. BROOKS is expelled, it will be a gross act of partisanship; they forget that the ablest Democrats in the House recommend his expulsion. If AMES is turned out, it will be to make a scape-goat for other Republicans, though why Messrs. BUCK and NIBLACK should wish to furnish a scapegoat for their opponents is not plain. As for the paper "founded by HORACE GREELEY," it drops into pure idiocy over the matter.

"Pass no resolutions," it shrieks. "Drop it where it is. Remand the whole business to the people. You have only scratched the surface of the whole inquiry—leave it now. Face outward. March!"

What earthly meaning is there in such balderdash as this? If Congress were to listen to the critics who insist in denouncing everything it does or can do, it would do nothing, and be denounced for that. We trust that, instead, it will deal with all concerned fairly and thoroughly.

The Northfleet Tragedy.

It will be heard with indignation and regret that the guilty authors of the loss of life off Dungeness are, after all, likely to escape scot-free. By former advices we were informed that the steam-ship which struck the *Northfleet* in the dead of night, and then made off in the darkness, leaving 300 unfortunate souls to perish, was the *Murillo*, bound to Cadiz. Afterward it appeared that the *Murillo* had duly arrived at her destination, that she had been libeled there for damages by the owners of the *Northfleet*—who also subsequently began a suit against the owners of the *Murillo*, in London—and that the captain and officers of the offending ship had been arrested and placed on board a Spanish man-of-war. A shocking outrage had been committed—not in the collision, since that might be stigmatized simply as gross carelessness—but in calmly steaming away, amid the shrieks of hundreds of poor wretches menaced with instant death. To dash, at the rate of twelve knots an hour, into a huge ship, lying at anchor, with all her regulation lights aloft, was a piece of monstrous and inexcusable neglect, but it was not necessarily criminal; but to flee quickly from the spot, after doing the mischief, leaving all these victims to die for want of help, was manslaughter, or its equivalent, and that under very aggravated circumstances. Hence, it is to the interest of the civilized world, and more especially to that of the maritime powers, that the offenders should be held strictly to account; and consequently the news that the previously unknown steam-ship had been identified, that her officers were to be punished, and her owners mulcted in heavy damages, was received with general satisfaction.

It now, however, unhappily appears that, as regards the former and most important matter there is serious doubt, and even something more. There is at this time no Extradition Treaty between England and either Spain or Portugal, although such treaties with both countries are actually in course of negotiation. Even could the protocols at once be completed, and the treaties signed, an *ex post facto* application would, we presume, be inadmissible. But more: Had such treaties been in force at the time of the collision, it seems that no extraditory power would have existed by virtue of them for rendering up the officers of the *Murillo*; since, by the terms of those instruments the citizens of each contracting power are exempt from their operation. Had the offending officers been Englishmen, and the treaties referred to been consummated, then Great Britain would have demanded the surrender of these persons, and they would have been tried for manslaughter; but, as they are said to be either Spaniards or Portuguese, and, as no treaty, in fact, did at the time of the collision exist, the chance of retributive justice is slender indeed.

The civil suits instituted in the case may, and probably will be successful; but toward a criminal prosecution, it is quite likely that no steps whatever will be taken. It thus appears that a terrible injury may be inflicted by a ship sailing in waters foreign to the flag she carries, and that hundreds of lives may be sacrificed without personal responsibility or atonement, provided only that the officers do not happen to be subjects of the power under whose jurisdiction the damage is done. Such a conclusion as this must be revolting to the moral sense of the whole civilized world, and shows that action should be promptly taken to render the present situation impossible hereafter. That action may, indeed, be said to shut the stable door after the horse has fled; but the objection applies to pretty nearly all human laws, which are necessarily the fruits of experience, and the evils of the future may be provided for, even if it is impossible to remedy or expiate those of the past.

There should undoubtedly be a general international contract framed to cover, with strict exactness, the whole subject of collisions at sea. The general principle of maritime comity is, that in case of all such accidents, however trifling, the ships should stand by each other until mutually assured that neither is in danger. But there is no certain means, as the *Northfleet* and *Murillo* example shows, of enforcing this principle, or of punishing its violation in special cases; and, as that example likewise shows, there can be no security that brutes may not be found on occasion to profit by the technical immunity. Consequently, there is need of an express provision, to be engrafted upon current international law, and submitted for the formal assent of all the civilized powers. Only by making the punishment of such infamous barbarity as that of the officers of the *Murillo* swift and sure, and applicable to all flags and all seas, can we establish a guarantee against its repetition.

A Perilous Precedent.

That much-suffering husband, Mr. Bumble, once remarked that if the law presumed that his wife acted under his constraint, "the law was an ass." The people of Branford, Conn., however, either share the legal presumption that a wife cannot do wrong except when forced thereto by her husband, or else they hold that the sum of the former must be expiated by the sufferings of the latter. It is only upon one of these theories that we can explain their recent conduct in tarring and feathering one of their married fellow-citizens.

As the story runs, the wife of the unhappy person thus outraged, had ill-treated a sick woman who was under her charge. The indignation of Branford was, therefore, aroused against her, and it was felt that an expression of public opinion, in the shape of tar and feathers, was demanded by every sentiment of justice. But Branford shrank from tarring and feathering one of its matrons, as a line of conduct not only eminently discourteous, but clearly adapted to bring a blush to the cheek of a young person. In this dilemma, it occurred to an ingenious individual that the matron in question was possessed of a husband, and that the ends of justice could be fully met by making him the scapegoat of her misdeeds. How it came to pass that this curious theory obtained general acceptance is not known. Whether the "'Squire" of the village argued that the wife must have acted under the husband's orders, or whether the local deacon explained that, whereas he had never hitherto been able to perceive the object for which the doomed man was created, he now felt a calm assurance that he had been made expressly in order to be tarred and feathered for his wife's transgressions, we are left to conjecture. At all events, Branford accepted the husband as an available object for its righteous vengeance, and he was therefore thoroughly tarred and feathered in the presence of his wife; she having been thoughtfully gagged, lest she should feel called upon to comment disrespectfully upon her husband's appearance.

If the story prove to be a true one, it is calculated to fill the marital Connecticut mind with a fearful looking-for of fiery tar and feathered indignation. There are doubtless scores of Connecticut wives who have rendered themselves obnoxious to their neighbors by the various aggravating arts known to misguided members of their sex. What if the example of the men of Branford should become popular, and the Connecticut husband be everywhere held answerable for the conduct of his wife? The State would clearly be no longer a safe haven for married men, and we should see, in the lurid light of blazing fires, the miserable spectacle of Connecticut husbands flying from the gathering clouds of avenging feathers, and escaping over the border with the smell of heated tar upon their garments.

The Natal Stove.

"The stove was upset and the wreck immediately took fire." As might have been expected, this statement formed part of the story of the accident on the Hudson River Railroad near Hastings on Tuesday last. Fortunately, fire-extinguishers were obtained from a mill in the neighborhood, and by their aid the fire was extinguished by the time the imprisoned passengers were released by a vigorous use of axes.

When stoves are used for heating railway-cars, it is inevitable that the burning of the wreck should follow every accident which results in upsetting the stove. In the case of the Hudson River collision, a number of persons were wedged in among the ruins, and except for the mere accident that fire-extinguishers happened to be near at hand, they would probably have suffered a horrible death. Every railway company that places stoves in its cars, knows precisely the danger to which it is exposing its passengers. And yet there is hardly a road in the country on which stoves are not in use during six months of the year.

If stoves were the only possible mode of warming the cars, it would be a question whether it would not be better for passengers to endure the cold rather than to run the danger of being burnt to death. There is no necessity, however, for making such a choice. Railway cars can readily be heated, either by steam from the locomotive, or by pipes filled with hot water. To the former, which is by far the best plan, there are but two objections. Some expense would be incurred in furnishing the cars with steam-pipes, and a few moments of time would be required, when coupling cars, in order to connect the pipes of one car with those of another. These two objections are the arguments by which railway companies justify themselves for exposing the traveling public to the horrors of death by fire.

Argument is lost upon railway officials when it is used to induce them to incur expense in order to provide for the safety and comfort of their passengers. Mr. VANDERBILT is perfectly aware that when he sends out a train heated by stoves, he is risking the lives of every person on the train; but it is idle to ask him to pay out money for steam-pipes, merely that the traveling public may be secured against the danger of being burnt to death. What is true of him is true of other railway managers. They run their trains to make money, not to serve the public; and they laugh at the suggestion that they should pay out a few thousand dollars merely to preserve the lives of the uninteresting public. And even were any one company to adopt the method of steam heating, the conductors and brakemen would earnestly object to the additional trouble incurred, and the few moments lost in connecting the steam-pipes.

The only way in which this recklessness can be dealt with is by stringent legislation. When a law shall be passed and enforced, making it a misdemeanor for any railway superintendent to dispatch a train, during the Winter months, that is not heated by steam from the locomotive, there will be an end of the now frequent tragedy of helpless passengers wedged in by wrecked cars and burnt to death by stoves. The same authority which compels the inspection of steam-boilers can compel the use of steam-pipes for heating cars. If the people will demand the passage of such a law, and never relax their exertions until it is passed, we shall be freed from one great danger of railway traveling. Let there be no more delay, but let VANDERBILT and his like be forced to consider the safety of their passengers as of at least as much consequence as the enriching of their own pockets.

MINOR TOPICS.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate to suppress the publication of indecent "medical" advertisements in every form, whether in the newspapers, or in pamphlets and circulars. The public is entitled to whatever legislation can do toward putting down this gross and disgusting form of quackery. If we cannot do away with the quacks themselves, we can at least drive them out of public sight. Their present license is a dangerous nuisance which ought to be abated. Not only are the "remedies" advertised injurious and even poisonous, but the advertisements are a potent source of demoralization.

It is bad enough to have the "middlemen" adulterating the milk, but it is yet worse to have the men who buy from the "middlemen" adding their vile mixtures to it also. This is how it is done: A man with a few hundred dollars capital makes a persevering canvass of the housekeepers, until he succeeds in getting up a "route." He then purchases a wagon, and immediately christens it "The Orange County Dairy." He buys of the middleman, and carefully puts in his own "fixings" before starting out upon his rounds. Nearly all the men who serve milk have begun in this way. Occasionally they overstep the bounds of prudence, and stop in the streets to add a little water, and being caught in the act by policemen, are arrested. One PATRICK BYRNE was recently discovered while thus occupied, and it is pleasant to know that he is now in the Penitentiary, serving a sentence of one month. The only pity is that arrests of this nature are not more frequent. When the Milk-producers' Co-operative Association gets into working order, housekeepers will be relieved from the swindling system referred to—that is, if the association proposes to deal directly with the consumers, by using its own wagons for serving the milk, but not otherwise.

An experiment recently tried by a party of excursionists in Illinois, to induce a railroad conductor to accept the legal fare for conveying them from a place called Ludlow to Champaign, was not attended with a very encouraging degree of success. The conductor refused to accept the amount offered, and the party continued under the impression that "it was to be a free ride" until the train reached a point where it was necessary to change cars. For this purpose a general rush was made, but all the doors were found to be locked, with the exception of those belonging to the rear car. Into that they crushed themselves as speedily as possible, and had just found seats when the forward part of the train moved off, leaving them alone on the track. The conductor had evidently adopted this plan to "get square" with the party, who were sufficiently punished by having to procure tickets and finish their journey on freight trains. Backed up by the companies, conductors, as a rule, care very little about laws that have for their purpose the protection of the traveling public.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, a "Liberal Republican," who retired from the campaign last summer, about the time that certain business letters of his were cruelly published, has recently been lecturing in the West upon the "Prophecies." It is easy to understand why Mr. DOOLITTLE does not care to lecture upon his experience while a United States Senator, or why, indeed, he does not wish to call upon his hearers to exercise their memories; but, for all that, he need not have selected the "Prophecies" as the only safe topic upon which to lecture. Whether he discussed the Hebrew prophecies, or whether his lecture consisted of original prophecies propounded by himself, does not appear. If it were of the latter character, it would be interesting to know if he predicts a time when the popular estimate of his character will be reversed, and he himself will be regarded as an honest and honorable man.

"C. J.," and many other correspondents, must recollect that we every day announce that we decline to publish letters unless they are authenticated by the name and address of the writer. We require this as a guarantee of good faith. We should be glad if our correspondents would comply with this rule; if they will not, they had better save themselves the trouble of writing to us, for—unless in very rare cases—their letters only go into the basket.

Recent experiences show that the mail arrangements between this City and Brooklyn are still far from satisfactory. A letter deposited in the Brooklyn Post-office on Saturday night last did not reach its destination in Twenty-fourth-street, this City, until Tuesday. And it is said that Prof. TYNDALL, during his recent visit here, "mailed some proof in one part of Brooklyn on Sunday afternoon, and it did not arrive at the printing office, in another part of that city, until the succeeding Thursday." Our own opinion is that the Professor was very lucky.

Poor Children.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations received in consequence of recent appeals in THE TIMES. Other donations have been personally acknowledged to the generous contributors:

Feb. 19, 1873, previously acknowledged	$7,986 10
J. L., Flushing	5 00
E. Morton	5 00
A Friend, per Miss M.	5 00
M. W.	11 50
W., for Children's Aid Society	1 00
Cash, Framingham, Mass.	5 00
May the Lord's blessing go with the mite	3 00
H. C., New-Rochelle	2 00
From the little girls of Mountain Rest to provide homes for a boy and girl	35 00
O. T. T., Sick Children's Fund	2 00
Q. E. S., Sick Children's Fund	2 00
Mrs. J. W. Moore, Sick Children's Fund	5 00
A Fistful Heart, Sick Children's Fund	3 00
Linda, for the children	10 00
Total	$7,900 50

Subscriptions to Training-School for Nurses.

Mrs. N.	$25 00
Miss E.	10 00
Mrs. Geo. B. Grinnell	100 00
Mahlon Sands	100 00
Chas. H. Thomson	100 00
Mrs. L. Perkins	100 00
Miss Emily K. Rogers	10 00
Geo. L. Lorillard	250 00
Mrs. Theodore Timpson	25 00
Mrs. H. W. T. Mali	25 00
Mrs. Frank Vincent	50 00
Mrs. Chas. E. Miller	25 00
Cushing, Bardua & Co.	25 00
Wm. Walter Phelps	100 00
Francis Skiddy	25 00
Mrs. Henry G. De Forest	25 00
A Friend, by Miss Butler	10 00
Mrs. Geo. Titus, annual subscription	10 00
Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, annual subscription	5 00
Mrs. M. Dupuis, annual subscription	5 00
Fredk. E. Canrea, annual subscription	10 00
Isaac N. Reed	50 00
Sidney Brewster	25 00
W. L.	5 00
J. S.	5 00
Total	$1,115 00
Previously reported	11,221 50
Total to date	$12,106 50

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The Life and Character of the Statesman Delivered in Auburn by Rev. Charles Hawley.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Feb. 19.—A lecture upon the character and life of the late William H. Seward was delivered by Rev. Charles Hawley, of the First Presbyterian Church of this place, at the Opera-house, this evening. The address was delivered on invitation of the Young Men's Christian Association, and there was present a large audience, among whom were several of the family of Mr. Seward, and many prominent gentlemen who had been his friends and neighbors. His lecture has been looked forward to with interest, from the fact that Dr. Hawley was one of Mr. Seward's oldest and most intimate friends, and it was known that he had opportunities of studying and understanding the character of the great statesman such as no other man was ever favored with. Dr. Hawley was listened to with attention and interest, and was rewarded with frequent and hearty bursts of applause during his lecture and at its conclusion. The address was rather long, as the necessities of a thorough treatment of such a subject required, and I can only send a brief synopsis, in which justice can scarcely be done the carefully-prepared work of Dr. Hawley. Hon. Thomas Kirkpatrick, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Dr. Willard, Daniel Hewson, George W. Peek, Michael S. Myers, Col. C. W. Pomeroy, Nelson Beardsley, and many other friends and neighbors of Gov. Seward, occupied the platform.

After a few words of introduction, the speaker said: I am asked to recount the life and services of one known to you not alone as all men knew him, but in the nearness of personal intercourse, as the familiar neighbor and devoted citizen. He was one of us. Here he lived; here he was admired and loved for half a century; here he founded friendships so lasting as life, and associations which events have made forever sacred. Some of you knew him before he won place and fame, and took part with him in the contests of political and professional life. You saw him, while yet in the dew of his youth, advanced to positions of trust and authority, and watched, with a just pride, the patient and successive steps by which he reached his great eminence. With what modest grace he wore his honors before you all! What dignity and kindness were in all his ways! What charity! And after having filled the measure of duty—the victor in many a struggle for truth and right, worn with cares and scarred in the perils of the Republic—he returned to the old home, from which neither the toils nor the attractions of public life could divorce him, how content!

And, as the greatest only are, in his simplicity sublime. The lecturer then, after allusion to Mr. Seward's affection for All Souls, recounted the circumstances of his early life. It was among the few slaves under his father's roof that he learned his first lessons of sympathy with that lowly race whose cause he espoused, and to which he gave some of the best efforts of his life. In the quiet village of Florida there stands a home, where, in comfort and plenty, may be found in all eight souls, the descendants of the old Seward family slaves, provided for by his bounty. In speaking of Mr. Seward's early school life, Dr. Hawley said that it was a revelation from Addison's tragedy of "Cato" which first kindled in his soul a hatred of tyrannical domination. Only a few days before his death he desired to have again read to him the noble from the old drama which had fired his youthful spirit.

The doctor told several incidents from Mr. Seward's college life, and described a bitter strife among the students opening out of the Missouri controversy, in which Seward was chosen umpire. Deciding against those sympathizing with slavery, an effort to expel him from the literary society and to defeat him as a candidate for commencement honors, was made. In this they failed, and, as if prophetic of the part he was to take in the future conflict involving the liberty and life of the Republic, young Seward chose for the theme of his oration "The Integrity of the American Union."

Coming, then, to the history of Mr. Seward's early political life, the lecturer described his career in the State Senate. In theory, he said, Mr. Seward held the true Democratic idea that the best government is that which governs least. He always found it consistent to use government to foster liberty, promote education, encourage philanthropy, and advance the public welfare, regarding it as a prime duty of republican government, by all legitimate means in its power, to create the society necessary to its support. He illustrated carefully how Mr. Seward carried out this policy, over every obstacle, while Governor of the State, and in spite of a loss of popularity, making special reference to the Virginia slavery controversy. For a score of years he was in conflict with slavery, while in an official position. Radical in theory as the most ardent hater of the system, he was ever cautious and conservative in action. He well knew and carefully observed the limits of political aggression upon a social institution which had some reserved rights in the Constitution, and he knew as well the temper of the popular mind in dealing with an evil so interlaced with social, moral, and political interests. His hope was many removes from despair, or never apprehend, that the representative of a growing idea can move no faster than he can carry his party with him. His power to an individual is nothing—it is in an following. The duty of the hour is to lead the conscience of the evil to such practicable constitutional means, and he welcomed all agitation, though of different aim and temper from his own, as a part of the education of public opinion. Slavery he was to consider a local institution. Slavery rights he was equally careful it should be accorded some other. When it showed its head, and demanded the pound of flesh, he said, "Take your due, but beware, if you draw one drop of blood your life shall pay for it, forfeit." In this spirit he administered from the statutes of the State, while Governor, every law giving slavery more than its rights. His refusal to deliver men accused with aiding fugitive slaves was a bold stand, and in opposition to the counsel of all political friends. He set against the current of public sentiment. He foresaw that the day would come when slavery, then so jealously excluded from politics, would become the absorbing issue, with the extension of the national territory, and the formation of new States, compelling what, at a later date, he characterized as the "irrepressible conflict."

The lecturer drew a picture of the scenes of the remarkable Freeman murder trial at Auburn, describing vividly Mr. Seward's treatment of the case, and the wonderful revulsion of public opinion which his eloquence and ability brought about. In speaking of Mr. Seward's career in the United States Senate, the lecturer said that Mr. Seward saw that the strength and security of slavery were never in the Constitution and the laws, but in the ignorance of the American people. Let that be educated to the love of freedom and a just regard for the equal rights of man, and the way would be short and peaceful for all necessary changes in the charter of liberty. Thus was his solution of the problem of slavery. He opposed slavery not to indulge a sentiment, but to strike from the limbs of the Republic the chains that repressed its energies and fettered its life. The nation was the slave for whom freedom he sighed. 'Twas the charity of his noble heart. Kansas, West Virginia, were brought in at his bosom. 'Twas the vision of an broad empire, washed by two seas, built up of free States, bound together in the concord of equal hopes and blessings, that fixed his gaze on the most sublime and beneficent enterprise which God has ever permitted a people to achieve. Thus let all of every race here find a homelike welcome, and an equal share in the common inheritance. Diffuse knowledge, virtue, religion, develop the national resources, abolish slavery, and maintain the integrity of the Union. This was Mr. Seward's political creed, not one particle of which did he ever withhold to win public favor, nor one did he ever surrender to avoid public censure.

Dr. Hawley traced Mr. Seward's course in the Senate, showing how his political creed had been consistently adhered to through the years that were filled with aggressions and conflicts, including the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the baffled attempts to force slavery upon Kansas. Bringing Mr. Seward's career down to his part in the administration of Lincoln, the reverend gentleman said that in the election of Lincoln Mr. Seward regarded the contest for freedom as closed, and bent all his energies toward conciliation and the preservation of the Union, detailing his efforts to keep the Border States in the Union, and to limit the insurrection to the Cotton States. The Speaker reviewed what Mr. Seward accomplished during Johnson's Administration, the treaties he made when the nation was strong in the eyes of the world, just after the war, and recounted the closing years of the great statesman's life with much eloquence and effect.

A COAL FAMINE.

Dreary Prospects for the English People—The Present Demand and the Supply in the Future.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

People here are terribly alarmed at the prospect of an impending coal famine. Last Sunday the long-deferred snow fell; the cold weather stimulated the demand for coals; the coal-owners saw that their time had come, and up went prices eight shillings at a bound—forty-eight shillings a ton instead of forty. To-day they are fifty shillings, and it is expected that next week will see a rise of another ten shillings. These are the prices of the best coals, but inferior kinds have gone up in the same proportion. The poor, who buy, not in tons, but in half-hundred weights and smaller quantities, suffer terribly, for what is fifty shillings to those who can afford to buy by the ton, is nearer five pounds when sold retail. Sir W. Armstrong, the engineer, calculates that a rise of a shilling a ton means a fine on the people of £5,500,000 sterling. According to his reckoning, the country requires, for domestic and industrial purposes, 100,000,000 tons of coal a year, and 12,000,000 goes in exports. The present supply is much below this demand, and there is apparently no hope of its being immediately increased. It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that the coal question is becoming a very serious one. There is, first, the exhaustion of the stock stored away in the bowels of the earth. As far as absolute exhaustion goes, that is a far off story, and some substitute will surely be invented before it comes to pass. But there is one form of exhaustion which is very near us, and that is the exhaustion of coal which is at once good and cheap. The possession of coal of excellent quality within easy reach, so that it could be cheaply worked and sent into the market at a moderate price, has hitherto been the mainstay of British commerce. The supply of good coal near the surface is now pretty well used up. There is still a vast quantity of good coal, but it lies in deeper and more awkward situations, and consequently it is more expensive. The working expenses are heavy; and working expenses, with transport, make up the price of coal. The royal commissioners who investigated this subject a few years ago reported that, according to the evidence laid before them, there was an aggregate quantity of 146,480,000,000 of tons of coal at a workable depth. With a consumption of 115,000,000 tons per annum, this stock would last 1,273 years; at the rate of 146,000,000 tons, 1,000 years; of 175,000,000 tons, 837 years, or of 230,000,000—being double the present production—636 years.

This estimate is not quite so cheerful as it looks, when we begin to examine the grounds on which it rests. The commissioners came to the conclusion that the probable quantity of coal contained in the ascertained coal-fields of the United Kingdom was 90,207,000,000 of tons, at a depth not exceeding 4,000 feet from the surface. In order to make up their grand total, they added a guess as to the amount of coal which may geologically be supposed to exist under the permian, near red sandstone, and other superincumbent strata, in districts where it has not yet been proved to exist by actual exploration. In the opinion of Mr. Hull, one of the geologists attached to the Government Survey, and who first called attention to the rapid exhaustion of the coal treasures, the commissioners not only included in their calculations a number of coal-seams thinner than ought to be considered workable, but added an enormous area which, being concealed under newer formations, must be regarded with some suspicion until actually explored. They were, indeed, sanguine enough to suggest that a great coal-field would be found underneath the German Ocean. It is not only possible, but probable, that the known areas of coal may be considerably increased by future discoveries, but it is best not to be too confident as to the amount of treasure trove which is thus hidden away. Again, it is possible that coal may be worked at a lower depth than 4,000 feet. All this belongs to the future and the uncertain. The actual state of things now existing may be this, that of coal actually known to exist there is not more than 90,000,000,000 of tons, or thereabouts, and that, while the annual consumption is 110,000,000 or 115,000,000 tons, the cost of working coal is continually increasing, partly in consequence of physical reasons, and partly in consequence of moral causes. On the one hand the seams to be worked are at a greater depth and less accessible than formerly, and on the other hand the hewers of coal demand higher wages, and do all they can to limit the out-put of coal. Perhaps, to some extent, the coal-owners are also anxious to limit production. The compact for diminishing the market supply of coal, known as the "Limitation of the Vends," dates as far back as 100 years ago. The principal coal-owners of Durham and and Northumberland undertook, by this agreement, that each colliery should send out only a fixed quantity of coal a year. A committee of the trade held monthly meetings, and regulated the rate of production, and the price at which the different kinds of coal should be sold. And something of the same kind is done to this day. By limiting the supply, the owners are enabled to raise the value of this commodity, and the coal waits in their great cellars underground until they choose to dispose of it. It may be doubted, however, whether the temptation to make money as fast as they can will not counteract the temptation to secure apparently large profits, and an owner who sells as much coal as he can produce is likely to be richer at the end of so many years than the owner who, though he gets a higher price, sells a smaller quantity. The check on production is mainly applied by the miners, and at the present moment the owners are only taking advantage of the reduction of the coal supply, which has been caused by their men. In the north of England an able-bodied collier makes eight shillings to ten shillings by a day's work of six and a half hours. In the Midlands, colliers earn from £150 to £200 a year. In South Wales, where the great strike is now going on, colliers might be making from thirty shillings to forty shillings a week, at the lowest, if they chose. Some of the men were earning as much as £20 to £30 a month before the strike. The invariable effect of high wages would seem to be a reduction of the hours of labor. The men do not care for the money unless they can enjoy themselves with it, and they must have more leisure, as they think, to enjoy themselves properly. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that, although the present excessive prices may not be maintained, the permanent value of coal will be greatly increased as compared with a few years ago; and the price of coal is, of course, an all-important element in the financial conditions of every industry.

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Large Number of American Exhibitors—The Difficulties which have been Overcome.

It is gratifying to know that notwithstanding the serious difficulties which have been encountered from tardy legislative action on the part of Congress, the catalogue of American exhibitors at the Vienna Universal Exhibition will be much larger than at any previous industrial fair of this character. On his appointment as the United States Commissioner, Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, in June last, had the pleasing task of organizing this complicated matter without a cent of money appropriated for this special purpose. Nothing daunted, with Gen. Mayar and A. E. Stinstny, Esq., members of the Executive Committee, the business was taken in hand and has been, with great persistency and no small amount of labor, brought to a successful progress. Comparing the number of American exhibitors who displayed their various goods in the last Paris fair with the present one in Vienna, in the former case there were but 250, at present there are inscribed on the books of the commissioners the names of over 700 American manufacturers who are prepared to send their choicest works to Austria. So far, all the disbursements, from June last until the present time, amount to $30,000. This money has been advanced by certain members of the commission, and although $200,000 has lately been appropriated by the United States, as yet no official notification of the fact has been presented to Gen. Van Buren; so he is still compelled to rely on private funds. In addition to the great delay caused by the want of Congressional action in regard to the interests of the United States exhibited in Vienna, it must be said, with some regret, that at first the public were quite apathetic. There was one trouble of a local character in regard to patent rights in Austria, which for a time deterred many from sending their inventions abroad. This obstacle having been removed by an act of the Reichsrath passed in November last, when the fullest security was given to patentees, the money difficulties commenced. It was uncertain how much space the American exhibition would require, and whether any money would be appropriated at all to meet the expenditures. Great praise is, therefore, due Gen. Van Buren and his staff for the determination with which they have carried out the arrangement so far. To-day the American manufacturer has been made sensible of the great advantages to be derived from the exhibition of his articles in Vienna, and the demand for space now is largely beyond the means of the commissioners to gratify. England has at present secured five times as much space as that asked for by the American commissioners. The United States might have obtained a similar area, but were uncertain whether they could obtain the means to pay for it. As it is, the delay in making the appropriation has in a measure caused extra expenses to the United States commissioners. For the additional machinery a court will have to be covered with glass, at a cost of fully $25,000, besides an extra building to be erected in the park. The United States has furnished two vessels, stationed now at Brooklyn, ready to receive freight, but there being as yet no money to pay for the handling of the goods, there are now nearly 700 packages stored there, and only some fifty cases have as yet been put on board. Some of the clauses in the appropriation bill are peculiar. One is that not over $50,000 are to be paid in salaries. Out of this seven scientific men and eight artisans are to receive $1,000 each, but no single officer is to receive more than $5,000. For office expenses alone Great Britain has appropriated £6,000. How the meagre amount of $200,000 is to pay for the expenses of so vast an undertaking it is difficult to determine. Out of this must come cost of buildings, railroad freights in Austria, (from Trieste to Vienna,) expenses of loading and unloading goods, office rent at Vienna, hire of clerks, and cost of decorations, boilers, and an infinity of other expenses, not counting the printing of a voluminous report, to be published when the exhibition is over.

The display of goods will be of the most varied kind. Particularly noticeable will be the agricultural department, which will cover a space of 11,000 square feet, the total area devoted to the United States being about 70,000 square feet. By estimates based on former exhibitions, it is thought that the number of exhibitors at Vienna will be 64,000, and that 150,000 persons will visit the Vienna fair each day, and that during the six months the astounding number of 78,000,000 of people will visit Austria, of which 300,000 will come from the United States. The Vienna Universal Exhibition has found in Gen. Grant its warmest advocate, and to his personal exertions the American exhibitor owes even the meagre attention given it by Congress. To Gen. Van Buren, the Commissioner in Chief, and particularly those gentlemen in his office who have devoted to the interests of the American exhibitor at Vienna, their entire time and attention, and advanced the large amounts necessary for the very existence of the enterprise, the fullest appreciation should be awarded. It has been, indeed, a labor of love with them. The Commissioner in Chief will leave on the 15th of next month for Vienna, in order to give his personal superintendence to the matter, to be followed very shortly afterward by other members of the Executive Committee, so that there is every reason to suppose that the interests of the American exhibitors will be thoroughly cared for.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Disgraceful Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will THE TIMES favor me by inserting this letter? No other means presents itself to me in which to expose a great danger, to which ladies are constantly subjected. This afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, I had occasion to take the Fourth-avenue cars, down. I was descending the steps at Thirty-eighth-street, when a car passed. I called to the conductor to stop. No notice was taken; I think I may not have been heard. A man, standing on the midway landing, called out to me, "There will be another car along in a minute." I looked; no car was in sight, neither any other person. This same fellow made a movement which alarmed me. While I was hesitating what to do, as he stood between me and the upper landing, he disappeared for an instant. I anxiously waited for a car, when he almost immediately reappeared on the opposite steps and most shamefully insulted me. I almost flew up the steps on my side, searching in every direction for a policeman. Not one was in sight. The fellow, understanding my movement, walked away, looking back frequently, evidently enjoying my terror and my discomfiture at not finding one policeman in that exposed situation. Are ladies to be constantly exposed to this danger in the tunnel?

A LADY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1873.

[This is the third or fourth time complaints have been made on this subject. It is monstrous that such an offense should be continually perpetrated, with the full knowledge of the police and railroad authorities. Mr. Vanderbilt, for his own credit's sake, ought to post a man at these steps in the tunnel, and prevent outrages which are a disgrace to him and his road.]

Independent.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The pathetic letter of "A Rebel in Society," published in a recent issue of THE TIMES, appeals to my sympathies. She bemoans the inability of ladies to attend public entertainments without the escort of gentlemen, and says she thinks respectable ladies going with respectable people to respectable places of amusement, behaving in a ladylike way, will suffer no molestation, and then asks, "does anyone think with her?" Will you permit me to say to the fair Rebel, through your columns, that an innumerable company of ladies of unimpeachable respectability not only think with her, but give their opinion practical expression by attending lectures, concerts, art schools, entertainments at Steinway Hall, Association Hall, Booth's Theatre, and even, in some cases, the opera—alone or in companies of two or three, and attract no more attention than if they had a gentleman each side of them.

If my inquiring friend has occasion to go out in the evening without broadcloth accompaniment, she will find, if she adopts a preoccupied air and a quiet dress, avoiding too many light colors, and all appearance of doing something unusual, she may pass along the streets during the evening with the same impunity as in the day time. I know, for I have tried it.

PINXT.

Rumors of New Indictments in Ring Suits.

About noon yesterday a rumor gained extensive circulation, to the effect that new indictments had been found on a new set of facts in certain of the "Ring" suits. It was also asserted that bench warrants had issued, and that some arrests would be made last evening. A TIMES representative called on Sheriff Brennan, and he said he had heard the statement, but had no warrants in his possession. District-Attorney Phelps, being also questioned in regard to the rumor, said that no such indictments had been found.

RAILWAY MOVEMENTS.

The Atlantic and Great Western—Issue of $6,360,000 Rental Trust Bonds—Several Roads Leased.

For some time past negotiations have been progressing between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company on the one hand, and the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway, the Pithole Valley Railroad, and the Chenango and Allegheny Railroad on the other, looking toward a consolidation of the various interests. The management of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have made offers of lease or purchase to the various lines from time to time, but it was not until recently that these propositions were accepted. So far, however, the stockholders of the different companies have not ratified the agreements entered into between the boards of directors. A meeting of the Atlantic and Great Western stockholders is, therefore, to be held to-day at the offices of the company in Wall-street, to sanction the proceedings. In order to obtain money to lease the different lines mentioned, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, through their financial agents in London, Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, have just effected a loan of £900,000, or $4,500,000, on seven per cent. rental trust bonds, being part of £1,272,000, or $6,360,000 specially secured by the rental of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway, the Pithole Valley Railroad, and the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad. The bonds are in the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, in New-York or London, by an accumulative sinking fund of one per cent. per annum. The interest is payable half yearly, the first payment falling due on July 1, 1873. The sinking fund will be applied by half-yearly drawings on the 1st of May and 1st of November, and the bonds so drawn will be paid on the 1st of July and 1st of January following each drawing. The properties for which arrangements have been made are in a very unsettled condition, one of the railroads being, as yet, only projected. It is said that it is "in process of construction" by the officials of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, which is probably the case. The proposed route of this road (the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad) is from Titusville, the centre of the petroleum region, to Cambridge, on the Atlantic and Great Western, and it is proposed to be extended to the port of Erie, on Lake Erie. Its length, with the Colorado branch, will be ninety-seven miles. The most of it as yet exists only on paper.

The Pithole Valley Railroad runs from Pithole to Gleopolis, Penn., a distance of seven miles. It was formerly known as the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railway, but was sold out in pursuance of an order of court Oct. 28, 1870, and was reorganized by the purchasers under its present title. Its rolling stock at that time consisted of two locomotives and twenty-six cars. For the year ending Oct. 31, 1870, its net earnings were $994 77. The cost of the road and equipment was $675,000. S. L. M. Barlow and Chas. Day appear on the lists as the only New-York directors. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company intend to have the Pithole Valley Railway form a junction with the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railway when the latter is constructed. To effect this junction the road will have to be extended two miles.

The Shenango and Allegheny Railroad is the remaining property which the Atlantic and Great Western is about to acquire, and for which the very large number of bonds have been issued in London. This road runs from Shenango to Pardoe Station, Penn., a distance of twenty-one miles. Its rolling stock at the close of the year 1870 comprised two locomotives and sixty-two cars. The gross earnings were: Passengers, $3,797 26; freight, $26,384 17; mail and express, $575 88; use of cars, $464 62; and other, $874 39; total, $37,096 32. Operating expenses, taxes, &c., $27,470 03. Net revenue, $9,626 29. Interest on bonds, $33,242 99. The total stock bonds and debt was $712,837. It will be seen by the preceding statement that the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad is operated without profit to the stock and bondholders, and that the Atlantic and Great Western Road, in obtaining control of it, is only buying a valueless concern, so far as investment goes. It is considered more than probable in the street by parties who are posted concerning the workings of the Atlantic and Great Western that this whole matter of purchase of the three-named roads has been "cooked up" so as to obtain a pretext upon which money can be borrowed in Europe. The Atlantic and Great Western itself is mortgaged in every conceivable way, so heavily that money cannot be obtained any longer to carry on its business unless some new device is resorted to, and this purchase and lease of insignificant railroads seems to be the only one left. By representations to English capitalists, who know little of the roads in this country, the parties who place these loans manage to obtain large sums of money from time to time, which are soon expended without bringing any adequate return. It is doubtful whether the $4,500,000 of bonds just issued by the Atlantic and Great Western in London, secured by the rental of these newly-acquired lines, could have been disposed of at any price in Wall-street, where the truth in regard to the financial stability of the corporations is so well known.

The credit of American corporations abroad is seriously injured by these loose issues of bonds and stock which take place whenever a pretext can be found. While the issue of bonds at present is for $4,500,000, notice has been given that a further issue of $1,860,000 will soon be made for acquiring remaining interest in the Chenango and Allegheny Railroad and for the extension of the Pennsylvania Petroleum Railroad to Lake Erie. It is also said that the shares and other securities purchased with the proceeds of this issued will be held by the trustees for the bondholders, and will be deposited in the Bank of England. At the end of thirty years, when the principal of the bonds covering the entire loan shall have been redeemed by the operation of the sinking fund, the shares and securities held by the trustees will become the absolute property of the Atlantic and Great Western Company. The meeting of the stockholders to-day is expected to be an extremely important one, as, besides this matter of issue of bonds and purchase of lines, other subjects of great import to the road will be canvassed.

CONNECTICUT.

Democratic State Convention—Charles R. Ingersoll Nominated for Governor.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 19.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day, and was quite largely attended. Col. Dwight Morris, of Bridgeport, formerly a Republican, was appointed temporary chairman, and afterward made permanent chairman of the convention. There was a long delay in consequence of a controversy in the Credential Committee about rival delegations from New-Haven. Both delegations, after some sparring in open convention, were allowed to participate in its proceedings until the final admission of one set or the other should be settled.

The convention then nominated Charles R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven, for Governor, by a rising vote and unanimously. George G. Sill, of Hartford, a Liberal Republican, was nominated by acclamation for Lieutenant-Governor. Martin H. Sanger, of Canterbury, was nominated for Secretary of State. Wm. E. Raymond, of New-Canaan, was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation; and Dr. A. R. Goodrich, of Vernon, for Controller.

The New-Haven delegation, led by James Gallagher, took part in the action of the convention, but on all questions where rising votes were called for, including the nomination of candidates, the rival delegates from that city refrained from voting.

Resolutions were passed declaring the Democratic Party based on the principles of the constitution declared at Cincinnati and Baltimore; arraigning the Administration for the use of the pardoning power in the interest of ballot-box stuffing; for striking down a faithful cabinet officer to please a corrupt ring, and retaining one who pays to greedy cormorants money belonging to the people; for using the army to crush the rights of States; arraigning the Vice-President for complicity with the Credit Mobilier; arraigning the Republican Party for squandering the public lands, and for corruption in elections; denouncing the interference of Federal office-holders, from the President down, in political affairs belonging to the States, and the creating of State Legislatures by Executive decree; welcoming Spain to the sisterhood of republics, believing freedom to Cuba would be the result; eulogizing Horace Greeley and lamenting his death; denouncing the repeal of the usury law; demanding further legislation to protect labor and laboring children, and to secure just advantages of education to the poor, and favoring the establishment of a bureau of labor statistics in the State, and favoring a constitutional convention.

The quarrel between the New-Haven delegations finally came into open convention, the Credential Committee being unable to settle it, and nearly an hour was spent in a confused wrangle, developing a great deal of feeling, and the Convention adjourned, leaving the trouble as they found it.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

United Railways Lease—State Reform School for Boys.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate to-day passed the bill to validate and confirm the lease and contract between the New-Jersey Railway and Canal Companies and the Pennsylvania Railroad. There was but one vote in the negative. The question of the validity of this lease is now before the Court of Errors, the argument against it being that the papers were not filed in the office of the Secretary of State within the time required by law. The Senate has postponed for one week the supplement to the Easton and Amboy Railroad, authorising the construction of branch roads, and enabling the company to build wharves, piers, &c., at Perth Amboy.

There was another brush on railroad matters in the Senate this morning. The bill to incorporate the New-Brunswick and Elizabeth Railroad coming up, a motion was made to recommit it for amendment. This was resented as a pretext for delay, and the motion failed. A motion was then made to postpone the bill until Tuesday next, and this prevailed. This road is strongly demanded by the people of New-Brunswick, as was shown by the proceedings of the public meeting recently reported in the TIMES.

A bill introduced in the Senate to-day appropriates $20,000 for the support of the State Reform School for Boys, and $10,000 for the erection of additional buildings. A bill introduced by Mr. Cutler makes it unlawful for any railroad or canal company to charge a greater sum for freight upon goods transported between way stations, or between a terminal and a way station, than is charged upon such goods between the terminal stations of such road or canal. Another bill requires the New-Jersey Central Railroad to pay annually a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the cost of its road, appendages, and equipments, instead of paying merely on the cost of road, as at present.

The House Judiciary Committee, this afternoon, reported the Free Railroad act, which has been in their hands for nearly six weeks. The same committee will give a hearing on Tuesday next to the friends and opponents of the proposed local option law.

Gov. Parker today approved and filed with the Secretary of State the act to validate the agreement between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New-Jersey Central Railroads. Great efforts were made to prevent his approval of the bill by parties representing the Central Company.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Senate Committee—The Nesbitt Letters—Ex-Senator Fowler's Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Special Committee of the Senate, of which Senator Morrill is chairman, met at 1½ o'clock this afternoon, and Oakes Ames was recalled. He testified that the first he ever heard about the checks given to Mr. Harlan was from Mr. Harlan himself, who came to him one day in the cloak room of the House and said he wanted to return the $10,000 to the Pacific Railroad Company. Witness told him he knew nothing about it. Mr. Harlan replied his attention had been called to it by Mr. Alley, and if the money came from the road he wanted to return it. Mr. Harlan seemed much worried about the matter. He thought Mr. John B. Alley could give more information in reference to the checks given Senator Harlan than any one else.

In answer to questions of Mr. Clark, the witness testified that the Pacific Railroad never made any demand on Mr. Harlan for the money. Witness thought the account of Mr. Durant had never been settled. Did not remember of it containing an item of this check. Dr. Durant was Vice-President and general manager of the road, and had absolute control of it. He did not know how Durant got money out of the treasury of the company. Witness did not remember disclosing to either Mr. Dawes or Mr. Bartlett the conversation between himself and Mr. Harlan about the $10,000.

Charles H. Crane, of New-York, will be examined to-morrow.

POLAND COMMITTEE.

Judge Poland's special committee held a special meeting this morning to hear the additional statement of Vice-President Colfax, who was present with his counsel, Judge Hale. Mr. Ames was also present, and occupied a seat directly opposite the Vice-President.

Judge Hale made the statement printed substantially in THE TIMES this morning, and said Mr. Colfax desired to lay the letter of the late Mr. Nesbitt before the committee, and answer any questions the committee might desire.

Mr. Colfax then read the letters from Mr. Nesbitt, which were printed in THE TIMES this morning. Mr. Colfax further testified that he received $4,000 in the aggregate from Mr. Nesbitt, $1,000 before the nomination, $2,000 after the nomination, and $1,000 in November. He understood Mr. Nesbitt had been a contractor to furnish stamped envelopes for the Post-Office Department, but witness had nothing whatever to do with aiding him to get such contracts, as they there made at the Post-Office Department upon the recommendation of a board appointed by the Postmaster-General.

Ex-Senator Fowler, of Tennessee, was sworn, and testified that he had a conversation with Mr. McComb, and understood from him that Ames had Credit Mobilier stock to be distributed. He had been offered Credit Mobilier stock by Mr. Ames, but declined to receive it because he understood from the explanations made by Mr. Ames that taking the stock might bring his private interests into conflict with his public duties, and he wanted to avoid that.

NEW EVIDENCE IN MR. COLFAX'S DEFENSE.

Mr. Colfax, after reading the letters of Mr. Nesbitt, stated that the first one of the remittances in April was expressly for personal use. The $1,000 bill in the congratulatory letter of June, was for political purposes, and so was the check in the letter of July. He then produced the draft for $1,000, dated June 22, the same day that he deposited the $1,200 in bills, which draft he had sent to, and was indorsed by, the Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, and another draft dated July 18, which he had sent to, and was indorsed by, the same Chairman, for the $1,000 sent him by Nesbitt for political purposes that month, stating that these drafts circumstantially proved the two remittances of June and July, and their dates. He then read the following affidavit, adding that although his statement, as published and testified to by him, had, for reasons stated by his counsel, referred only to the $1,000 in June, the gentleman showed his memory was that Mr. Colfax had told him of both these political remittances of Nesbitt's:

STATE OF INDIANA, ST. JOSEPH COUNTY.—Ricketson Burroughs, a citizen of South Bend, in said county and State, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: During the Summer of 1868, after the return of Mr. Colfax from Washington, in consultation about the approaching political campaign, he (Colfax) related to me the circumstance of his having made the acquaintance of an old gentleman in New-York City by the name of Nesbitt; that he (Nesbitt) stated to Mr. Colfax that neither he nor his friends wanted any office—in common parlance, "he had no axes to grind"—and he had abundance of means for himself and family, and he wished, if Mr. Colfax would accept, to bestow a part of his wealth in such manner as would assist Mr. Colfax in defraying his increasing expenses incident to said campaign, and then offered him (Mr. Colfax) the sum of $1,000 or $2,000—I am not certain which sum, but it was either $1,000 or $2,000—for such purpose; and that all the favor he (Nesbitt) would ask in return, was that he (Colfax) would call on him (Nesbitt) and take tea with him. I have frequently spoken of said conversation to many of my neighbors and friends in South Bend during the last few weeks, and having just been informed this evening that Mr. Colfax had recently made a statement in relation to said matter before the Investigating Committee in Washington, although I have not seen said statement yet, I take pleasure in making this affidavit in proof of that transaction about receiving said money from said Nesbitt in hope that it may in some measure serve the cause of truth and help to vindicate the character of a just and truthful man, whom I have intimately known for more than thirty years, against the malicious aspersions with which his good name is assailed. I will add further that Mr. Colfax informed me during the conversation above referred to, that said Nesbitt did give him $1,000 or $2,000—I am not certain which sum—and that he (Colfax) soon after sent the amount so received to the Chairman of the Central Committee at Indianapolis. (Signed,)

RICKETSON BURROUGHS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of February, 1873. GEO. B. ALWARD,
[seal.] Notary Public.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

The concluding sentence in regard to Speaker Blaine, in Judge Poland's Credit Mobilier report, was in some way omitted in telegraphing the full report. That sentence is as follows: "Mr. Blaine never had any interest, direct or indirect, in Credit Mobilier stock or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company."

The Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 19.—The Legislature adjourned at 12 o'clock to-day. Gov. Hart immediately called an extraordinary session for to-morrow. The object is to pass the bill issuing $1,000,000 of bonds, which failed in the regular session. It is thought the session will last two days, and that the bill will pass.

ENGLAND'S PARLIAMENT

Opening of the New Session—Scenes, Incidents, and Speeches in the Two Houses.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1873.

Half a dozen elderly peers, muffled in red cloaks, and half buried under huge cocked hats, seated on a modest little bench in front of the great gilded throne in the House of Lords, on Thursday afternoon, opened the fifth session of the English Parliament of Queen Victoria, and read a speech on behalf of Her Majesty. For the first time in history, a Cabinet of educated Englishmen has achieved the tremendous feat of composing a Queen's speech without any absolute bad grammar in it, though the English is queer enough. There was scarcely anybody present except the Royal Commissioners, and a little knot of people in petticoats in one corner, some of whom turned out, on closer inspection, to be bishops, and the rest ladies. The bishops wear gowns, aprons, and enormous lawn sleeves, but not bonnets. In millinery they rather outdid the women, who were in plain walking dress. The ceremony of the commissioners takes place by daylight. Later in the evening, when the gas is lit, the House meets in earnest.

THE SPEECHES.

There was a good attendance of peers, but the speaking was rather poor, except that of the two young noblemen, Lord Clarendon and Lord Monteagle, who undertook the formal business of moving and seconding the address to the Queen in answer to her "most gracious" speech. Lord Clarendon is son of the well-known Foreign Minister, and seems to possess a full share of the genial cleverness of his family. Lord Monteagle is the son of a busy but rather plodding administrator, who was better known, some years back, as Mr. Spring Rice. Lord Derby delivered one of his careful, level speeches, in which he picked holes as much as possible in everything, accusing the Government of taking much too easy a view of domestic affairs, and of having made an awful mess of the recent arbitration. He hit only one difficulty, on which a good deal was also said by Lord Salisbury and Lord Cairns, and which was the chief subject of debate in the House of Commons—the difficulty of knowing how far, and in what sense, the international rules as to neutrals which were settled at Washington were henceforth to be put in force. The English Government disputes the interpretation of the "ignorant duffers," as I heard them called the other day, who composed the Tribunal of Geneva; but there is an obvious difficulty in asking the American Government to adopt a view which would in some measure tell against the decision which has been given in its favor. At the same time, the United States is as much interested as anybody else, in seeing that the obligations of neutrality are not made too onerous. Lord Derby twitted the Government with having invented, at infinite pains, a non-existent international law for the purpose of proving that England had broken it, and with having done all they could to persuade the arbitrators at Geneva that, so far from being anxious to win, they would have felt mortified and disappointed if, by any chance, the decision had gone in their favor, to which the Lord Chancellor (Sir R. Palmer) retorted that perhaps the arbitrators did entertain that opinion, and that Lord Derby himself had helped to produce it, by predicting so confidently that if England went to arbitration, she would be certain to lose. As for the Americans, he supposed they were very like other people, only sharper at a bargain; and he doubted whether they would respect the English more because they had allowed themselves to be outwitted. Lord Granville was particularly bland and affable, and said as little as possible. He read an extract from an important dispatch on the Central Asian question to show that difficulties with Russia in that quarter were, in any case, very far off, and that there was good reason to hope they might never arise.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

There is a good deal of irritation here with the German Press for saying that the high tone adopted toward Russia is only for the purpose of showing that the English are not quite so soft and cowardly as Europeans supposed; but that is merely the explanation of the public excitement on the subject. The Government has acted, no doubt, on other grounds which are good and sufficient, but the great body of the people know nothing and care nothing about Khiva, and very little even about India; and the resentment against Russia was due simply to the fact that Russia was believed to be trying to make England look very small. There are long-headed men here who say that the £3,000,000 of Alabama damages is a mere flea-bite compared with what England would have to pay in wars, or at least preparations for war, in order to recover her reputation for courage in Europe. It is not so much Germany that people have to fear. The Germans do England more justice than anybody else, and their interests and England's run very close together. It is the French, with their eagerness to acquire a fresh stock of "glory," and their readiness to join with anybody for the sake of setting up again in the world, who are most dangerous; and a Franco-Russian alliance is not the most unlikely thing in the world.

THE FIRST NIGHT IN THE COMMONS.

The first night in the Commons was more lively than that in the Lords. There was a rush of members to give notices of motions. Sixty notices, all of a breath, and more than half of them bills, justified Mr. Disraeli's epigrammatic warning against "hurry-scurry debates and helter-skelter legislation;" but it is natural that on the eve of a general election members of Parliament should seek to advertise themselves as much as possible. Bills are a cheap way of advertising, since they are printed, and even sent through the post, at the expense of the public. Referring to the large portion of the Queen's speech devoted to foreign affairs, M. Disraeli said it was well the House of Commons should remember that it recognised the duties of a Senate as well as those of a Vestry. Disraeli has always prided himself on his superiority to Vestry politics. "I have no head for details," he once said, sneering at Gladstone. "I'm not parochial enough for that." He touched on the Irish University question in a happy alliteration which will be often heard hereafter, expressing a hope that it was not intended to sacrifice a famous and learned University in order to substitute for it the mechanical mediocrity of an Examining Board. Mr. Disraeli then went on to point out the difficulty of working the new rules, as to neutrals. Of Russia he spoke rather contemptuously. The attempt to appropriate Constantinople was, he said, a freak of ambition, and not a natural development of a national policy. The idea of conquering India was a distempered dream. One of the novelties of the Queen's speech was the prayer with which it concluded for a special blessing on the deliberations of Parliament at the present time. "I re-echo that prayer for Divine guidance," said Mr. Disraeli; "for I believe we never required it more"—as much as to say that the Deity would have plenty to do to save the country from the consequences of being governed by Mr. Gladstone. There is an old story of a timid passenger asking the captain of a ship, in a storm, what hope there was. "We must trust in God," replied the captain. "And has it come to that?" groaned the poor fellow, in despair. After Mr. Horsman had delivered one of his labored speeches, Mr. Bernal Osborne revived the assembly with a scene of dashing, careless humor, "Pay your money and put your vexation in your pocket," was his advice about the Alabama claims. As for Russia, she was only trying, he said, to do for savages at Khiva what the English were trying to do for savages at Zanzibar—in other words, to civilise a ferocious state of society. One of the startling features of the discussion on the address was the appearance of Mr. Laird, who had the impudence to charge the Government with sacrificing the interests of his country in going into arbitration, and to declare that the building of the Alabama was a legitimate transaction in the ordinary course of business. But this time Mr. Laird drew forth no cheers. His speech was heard in chilling and contemptuous silence. After a solemn harangue from Mr. Gladstone, who, having nothing to say, said it in as many words as possible, and who wasted a fine argument in attempting to show that the Government had done well to submit the new international rules to other Powers for adoption, the Government, as Mr. Lowe had to explain, never having, in point of fact, done anything of the kind. Mr. Vernon Harcourt attacked Mr. Lowe for having at Glasgow spoken disrespectfully of the law of nations, which "Historicus" naturally cherishes as a kind of family relation—a mother-in-law, at least. He was very bitter against the pedagogues of jurisprudence, and the prigs of technicalities, who will not admit that there is such a thing as international law, in the proper sense of the word law. It will be interesting to Americans to know that "Historicus" thinks the judgment of the Tribunal of Geneva could be upset on appeal as bad law, but he forgot to mention where the appeal court sits. Mr. Lowe explained that his view always had been that it was better to run the risk of being defeated upon principles which are fair between man and man, than to take advantage of any difficulties that might be raised under international law. He had, he said, a sincere horror and detestation of war, and he believed the only way of avoiding war was by arbitration, and, further, that arbitration was more likely to be successful in that way, if, when a decision was pronounced, no reasons were given. On this ground he preferred the simple judgment of the Emperor of Germany to the loquacity of the Tribunal of Geneva.

F. H. J.

THE HASTINGS DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Contradictory Testimony—Cummings, the Conductor, Likely to Recover.

Coroner William E. Meeks held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, at the Manor House, Yonkers, touching the death of Alfred Smith, a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, which resulted from the effects of the injuries he received at the time of the collision at Hastings on Tuesday morning last.

The first witness examined was Patrick Larkin, the switchman who was stationed at the points just where the first collision took place. He testified as follows: I had my danger signal set about 7:40 o'clock so as to protect Engine No. 45, which was backing down to the turn-table on the up-track. I saw the train drawn by Engine No. 55 coming up the track. John Regan was the engineer. He paid no attention to the signal. When I saw he did not intend to stop, I ran up the track and signaled to the engineer of Engine No. 45 to stop, and he endeavored to do so. The signal is about 100 yards from where the collision occurred, and could be seen for at least a mile off. The signal of danger was repeated by Daniel Fitzgerald, the signalman stationed at the archway a mile below, and which should have been observed by Regan.

A. Garrabrant, a resident of Yonkers, testified to seeing the collision between the caboose-train and Engine No. 45, and to seeing Larkin try to stop the train driven by Regan, but did not notice whether the danger signal was set or not. He did not hear any whistle blown.

Frank Cafferty testified to the same facts as the preceding witness, and to the general good character of Larkin, the switchman.

John Regan, the engineer of Engine No. 55, which was attached to the caboose-train, was the next witness examined. He testified as follows: As I came through the lower archway, about a mile below Yonkers, I saw the switchman come out of his shanty and look up the track toward Yonkers. The signal which he had charge of was showing "all right." When I came up to the next signal, about half a mile further on, and which is, I believe, worked by electricity, I noticed it to be also "all right;" so also at Larkin's Station; there was no danger signal up at all for me to stop. I have been in the employ of the company for over twelve years, nine years as fireman, and three as engineer. I am on duty about ten hours a day. I had been on the engine the morning of the accident about five hours. Previous to that I had had two hours' rest in New-York, after having brought a train from Poughkeepsie. I did not see Engine No. 45 until within about thirty feet of her. The place where the collision occurred was about fifty feet from the turn-table. I did not know anything about this other engine backing down. I am always governed by the signals. Did not drink anything while in New-York.

Edward Pulver, fireman, testified that he was on Engine No. 55 on Tuesday morning, but did not know what time he left New-York. Noticed the signals on approaching Yonkers to be all right. Saw Larkin make motions to stop just at the time they saw the engine, but they were so close that it was impossible to do anything. The engines were reversed, but before they could act they came into collision. He was positive that Larkin's signal was not turned for danger. When witness saw Larkin he was about fifty or sixty yards away from the signal, which was turned white, meaning "all right." Did not particularly look out for signals, being always busy looking after the fire.

Dennis Major testified that he was engineer on the Hudson River Railroad, and was running Engine No. 45 on Tuesday, which brought the 6:45 special train to Yonkers; had thirty-five minutes to lay at that station before returning to New-York. Was backing down to the turn-table when Larkin gave me the signal to stop. The signal-board at his point was white on the north side, therefore showing the danger-signal to the advancing train, which was as near to him as 100 feet before he saw it. He could not have possibly got out of its way. She was coming on at the rate of about twenty miles an hour. Did not hear Engine No. 55 blow a whistle. If she had blown a whistle coming round the curve, he should have heard it. The collision took place about fifty feet south of the drawbridge. He reversed his engine and shut off the steam as soon as Larkin gave him the signal to stop, and jumped off, seeing that a collision could not be avoided. Witness supposed the shock of the collision must have opened the throttle-valve and started the engine again. The throttle-valve works fore and aft. Did not notice that the Poughkeepsie train carried a signal, showing that another train was following it.

Matthew Horton, Laurence Cronin, and Michael Brady, plate-layers, testified to being just above the signal post at the time of the collision, and they immediately afterward went to it and noticed that it was set for danger.

Jerome Bowers, track-master, testified that he was on the engine of the Poughkeepsie train at the time she was run into at Hastings. Immediately after the collision he ran to the rear and noticed the extent of the damage. Cummings, the conductor, was already taken out, but Smith was wedged in; he was afterward got out and both of them were sent to Yonkers.

Dr. J. H. Pooley, the physician of St. John's Hospital, testified as to the injuries received by Smith, whose death was, in his opinion, caused by shock to the nervous system.

Mr. Reynolds, the station-master at Yonkers, was next examined. He gave Larkin an excellent character for sobriety and attention to his duties, but knew nothing about the accident. He spoke to Regan, the engineer of No. 55 engine, about the collision, and he said that no signal was shown for him to stop. Mr. Reynolds further stated that he could not telegraph to Hastings to turn the engine off the track, there being no station at that place, and even if there had been, the accident could not have been prevented, owing to the short space of time intervening. He did, however, telegraph to Dobbs' Ferry.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after deliberating some time, requested an adjournment for the production of further testimony. An adjournment was, therefore, taken until Friday next, at 3 P. M.

Cummings, the conductor, according to the latest account, is progressing favorably, and is considered as likely to recover. He was examined yesterday afternoon by Drs. Pooley, Raney, and Balch, when it was found that his injuries consisted of a badly-lacerated foot, a fracture of the right fore arm above the wrist, and several lacerations of the face and neck. His wounds were dressed, and he afterward appeared more easy. It is now considered only a question of time as to when he will be able to get about again.

The remains of Alfred Smith were brought to New-York yesterday, by the 12:40 train, and the funeral will take place to-day, from the father's residence in Twenty-seventh-street.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU AND LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

Irritation of Scalp.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE CURES.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding Cards, Newest Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

An Article of True Merit.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit.

DIED.

AMES.—On Tuesday, 18th inst., GILBERT W. AMES, in the 30th year of his age.

The friends of the family; also, the members of Eureka Lodge No. 243, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 8th-st., South Brooklyn, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

EUREKA LODGE NO. 243, F. AND A. M.—The members are notified to attend an emergent communication, at the Corinthian Room, Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1½ P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, GILBERT W. AMES. By order,
GEO. W. DILKS, W. Master.

BARNES.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 18, SAMUEL A. BARNES, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends of the family and members of Central Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church in Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn, Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M.

BERGEN.—On Wednesday, 19th inst., in the 7th year of his age, from croup, VAN BRUNT M., only son of Garret and Louisa Bergen.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral, on Friday, 21st inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 217 17th-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

ELSEFFER.—At Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1873, of pleuro pneumonia, Hon. JOHN ELSEFFER, aged 74 years, 5 months, 24 days.

Funeral services at the Lutheran Church, in the village of Red Hook, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

FENNO.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., AUGUSTUS W. FENNO, in his 80th year.

KOHLSAAT.—On Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, BERTHA MATILDA, aged 47 years, wife of John C. Kohlsaat.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Feb. 17, EMILY F., wife of Seabury Lawrence, and daughter of Ebenezer Hanford.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 186 West 47th-st. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MIX.—On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., WITHROP HARDY, infant son of Rev. Eldridge Mix and Susan W. Mix, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, on High-st., Orange, N. J., on Thursday, at 1 P. M.

MITCHELL.—At Yonkers, Wednesday, Feb. 19, WILLIAM, infant son of Minott and Almira G. Mitchell, aged 3 months and 14 days.

MOONEY.—On Wednesday, Feb. 19, MARIA, wife of Elias C. Mooney, in the 72d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 301 West 4th-st. Remains will be taken to New-Jersey for interment, Saturday morning.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, JOHN W. MOTT, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 43 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton Ferry cross South Oxford-st.

McDOWELL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, ANTHONY McDOWELL, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 347 East 9th-st., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

McDOWELL.—CONCORD LODGE NO. 50, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge-room, corner Morton and Bleecker sts., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 12 M. sharp, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late brother, ANTHONY McDOWELL. Brethren of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order,
EDWARD McINTOSH, Master.
W. S. HEMMING, Secretary.

NASH.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 18, MARY C., wife of Duane H. Nash. On Friday, Feb. 14, infant daughter of Duane H. and Mary C. Nash.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from The House of Prayer, Newark, at 2½ o'clock on Saturday, Feb. 22.

TERRY.—In Hartford, Conn., on Feb. 7, Mr. OLIVER G. TERRY, aged 84 years.

WHEELER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 18, LOTTIE SELINA, twin daughter of Joseph B. and Annie M. Wheeler, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place from No. 27 St. Luke's-place, on Friday, at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A WOODEN OVERCOAT.

This coat is made of wood
And sewed with iron nails,
Buttoned with screws; so good
Its mission never fails.

'Tis in the fashion, too,
And is the last one made.
Who wants one? Tell me who,
And in the dust be laid.

Many this coat will get,
Unless they mend their health,
A father—mother—pet—
In spite of place or wealth.

Catarrh will soon demand
An overcoat for you;
Consumption follows; and
You bid your last adieu.

Catarrh is the cause of consumption. It cannot be cured until catarrh is annihilated. Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator is guaranteed to cure it. Free advice and free test at WOLCOTT'S office, No. 181 Chatham-square, New-York, established over fifteen years. Pints, $1; six pints, $5. Sold everywhere.

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The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the cheapest and best illustrated weekly paper published. Every number contains from ten to fifteen original engravings of new machinery, novel inventions, bridges, engineering works, architecture, improved farm implements, and every new discovery in chemistry. A year's numbers contain 832 pages and several hundred engravings. Thousands of volumes are preserved for binding and reference. The practical receipts are well worth ten times the subscription price. Terms, $3 a year by mail. Specimens sent free. May be had of all news-dealers.

PATENTS obtained on the best terms. Models of new inventions and sketches examined, and advice free. All patents are published in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN the week they issue. Send for pamphlet, 110 pages, containing laws and full directions for obtaining patents.

Address for the paper, or concerning patents, MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York. Branch Office, corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The seventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club, of this City, will be given at Delmonico's, 5th-av., on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 6½ P. M. The President of the University, and other distinguished speakers are expected to be present. All persons who have received any degree from the University, or have been at any time connected with the college or any of the professional schools, are cordially invited to participate.

Tickets can be obtained of Francis M. Wild, Room No. 12, No. 111 Broadway, or at Delmonico's till 6 P. M. the day of the dinner.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 22, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—Whole tickets, $25. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR MARCH

Will be found to be one of the most interesting and valuable numbers yet issued.

LIFE IN THE NEW DIAMOND DIGGINGS is a story of personal experience, with numerous illustrations. There is a sketch of Prof. MORSE and the THE TELEGRAPH, by LOSSING, with a portrait, fac-simile of the first telegraphic message, and of the first Daguerreotype of the human face ever made in America, and the true story of the sending of the first telegram.

FOLK-LIFE IN GERMAN BY-WAYS is crowded with beautiful pictures by foreign artists.

There is a very interesting sketch of NAPOLEON II., King of Rome, with portraits, the story of his alleged marriage is told, and there is also a sketch of his pretended son.

DR. HOLLAND'S story, ARTHUR BONNICASTLE is continued with great interest and power. He also writes of "THE READING OF PERIODICALS," "PROFESSIONAL AND LITERARY INCOMES," and "THE COMPLICITY OF JUSTICE WITH CRIME."

There are short stories, THE WOMAN WHO SAVED ME, by FANNY E. HODGSON. A GHOST WHO MADE HIMSELF USEFUL, by EDWARD SPENCER. Poems by MACDONALD, LOUISA BUSHNELL, and others. A BRILLIANT SKETCH, THE BRIDGE OF NEUILLY, by EDWARD KING. A BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF GEORGE P. PUTNAM. CHRIST'S MIRACLES SCIENTIFICALLY CONSIDERED, A REMARKABLE ARTICLE, by AUGUSTUS BLAUVELT.

This number is further enriched by many able pens in the Editorial Departments. HOME AND SOCIETY, edited by FRANK R. STOCKTON, will be found especially noteworthy. There are also, ETCHINGS, an illustrated article, "AMONG THE ELGIN WATCH-MAKERS," by DR. EGGLESTON, LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE, about "THE GREAT SOUTH," &c., in the Publishers' Department.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER NUMBERS FREE to all subscribers for 1873. $4 a year, 35 cents a number.

SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cts.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of the above association will be held at Head-quarters THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Wednesday, Feb. 19, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, at a sale adjourned from the 10th ultimo, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, disposed of the premises known as No. 304 Water-street, north side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets, embracing a lot in size 25.2 by 88 by 25.3 by 78.1, with the walls of an old building thereon for $4,500, the purchaser being E. S. Innis. At the price sold, the purchase was considered a bargain. This property was formerly occupied by the late John Allen, known as "the wickedest man in New-York." Messrs. Bleecker & Co. also offered at public auction the three-story high stoop marble-front house, with lot, in size 16 by 98.9, No. 332 East Thirty-third-street, north side, between First and Second avenues, which, although knocked down at $8,400, was not sold. Joseph McGuire, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles C. Bigelow, Esq., referee, effected the only other transaction of the day, namely, sale of one lot, 20 by 100.11, with two-story frame and brick basement house thereon, situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Eleventh-street, 120 feet west of Second-avenue, for $3,500, to Nolan & Steers, plaintiffs in the legal action. The sale was made mainly for the purpose of perfecting title, and the property brought only $250 over and above incumbrances. Muller, Wilkins & Co. offered at public auction the four-story high-stoop brick house and lot No. 60 Irving-place, west side, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, for which bids to the amount of $22,000 were received, but no sales made. No further business was transacted except two stock auctions held later in the day, details concerning the result of which are duly noted below. In our review of the transactions at the Exchange on Tuesday we reported the sale by Messrs. Muller & Co. of the premises No. 41 Mangin-street for $3,700, and of six lots on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street for $12,500. These properties, we have since been informed, were not sold. The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was fair, but more interest was manifested in the stock transactions than in matters pertaining to real estate.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following sales recently effected at private contract are reported:

By Hall J. How, No. 12 Pine-street, four full lots on West Ninety-seventh-street, north side, 300 feet west of Eighth-avenue, sold together for $4,500 each, $18,000 cash.

By John McClave, No. 1 Pine-street, one three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, 16.8 by 45 by 100, West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, north side, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, sold for $14,000.

By William H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, two full lots, East One Hundred and Third-street, north side, 105 feet west of Fourth-avenue, sold together for $6,000.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED SALES.

The auctions projected for to-day at the Exchange are of special importance, and the list of real estate to be offered embraces a superior class of property. Particular attention is called to the executor's sale in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which desirable realty on Dey, West Thirteenth, and West Fourteenth streets will be offered; to the Supreme Court sale, in charge of the same firm, of the very valuable property No. 373 Broadway, and houses and lots on Sullivan-street, and to the auction to be conducted by E. H. Ludlow & Co. under the direction of the executors of the Dater estate, and which choice business real estate, located respectively on Wall, Vesey, and Washington streets, will be sold. The following is a schedule of the proposed sales:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executors' sale, under the direction of the executors of the estate of John Hoppock, deceased, of City real estate, viz.: The lot of land, with the four-story brick house thereon, on the northerly side of Dey-street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, known as No. 66; lot 25 by 85, store about 80 feet deep; and the lease of lot on south side of West Fourteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, together with the four-story brown-stone house thereon, known as No. 32 West Fourteenth-street. The house is 65 feet deep, has high stoop, modern improvements, frescoed and in good order; lot, 25 by 103.3. The lease is from the Spingler estate, and contains covenants for renewal. The lot of land in fee, together with the four-story brick dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stable on first floor, situate on north side of West Thirteenth-street, directly in the rear of the above-described Fourteenth-street property, known as No. 31; lot, 25 by 103.3. Also public auction sale, to close an estate, of the lot of land, with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the west side of Mott-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as No. 185; lot, 25.2 by 101 feet. Also, adjourned foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Edward L. Parris, Esq., referee, of the brick store and lot, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, between White and Franklin streets, running through to and fronting on Franklin-place, known as No. 373 Broadway, lot 24.10 by 150 feet; and the three two and a half story frame houses and lots situate on the westerly side of Sullivan-street, between Broome and Spring streets, known as Nos. 72, 74, and 76, lots together about 64.10 by 77.6.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, under the direction of the executor of the estate of Philip Dater, deceased, of the following very valuable business property: The four-story and basement brick store No. 112 Wall-street, north side, near South-street, covering entire lot, 22 by 72 feet. The five-story and basement brick store, known as No. 50 Vesey-street, north side, just west of Church-street; building has independent wall and covers entire lot, 23.2 by 101.2; and the five-story brick store No. 213 Washington-street, east side, between Duane and Jay streets; building has independent walls, and covers entire lot, 25 by 80 feet.

By Allen, Dooley & Henriques, partition sale by order of Supreme Court, T. S. Van Valkenburgh, Esq., referee, of the plot of ground, and frame and brick buildings thereon, located on the south-east corner of Canal and Church streets, plot in size 26 by 87.11 by 25 by 51. Also, public auction sale of the premises No. 226 West Thirteenth-street, north side, 225 feet east of Seventh-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 103.3 in size, and a two-story attic and basement frame (brick filled) tenement-house, 21 by 34, upon the front thereof, and a three-story and basement brick tenement house, 21 by 22, in rear.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, of a house and lot, situate on West Forty-eighth-street, south side, 191 feet east of Seventh avenue; lot, 17 by 100.4.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

The following securities were disposed of at the Exchange yesterday, at the percentage prices noted, Muller, Wilkins & Co. and Hugh N. Camp, the sale by Mr. Camp being made by order of Richard L. Franklin, Esq., receiver of the effects of the Yonkers and New-York Fire Insurance Company.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

130 shares Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each—211.
30 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each—91.
Pew No. 2 in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, subject to the consent of the officers of the church—$100.
150 shares Sussex Railroad Company of New-Jersey, par $50 each—25.
7 shares City Fire Insurance Company, par $70 each—156¾.
32 shares Mechanics' Bank, par $25 each—135¼.
160 shares Dry Goods Bank, par $100 each—96.

By Hugh N. Camp.

Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 1 and 2, due 1876, $1,000 each, 95¼.
Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 3 and 4, due 1877, $1,000 each, 95¼.
Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 5 and 6, due 1878, $1,000 each, 95¼.
Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 7 and 8, due 1879, $1,000 each, 95¼.
Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 9 and 10, due 1880, $1,000 each, 96¼.
Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 11 and 12, due 1881, $1,000 each, 96.
Town of Yonkers Coupon Bonds Nos. 13, 14, and 15, due 1882, $1,000 each, 95¼.
200 shares Central National Bank, par $100 each, 97⅛ to 98.
121 shares Bank of Metropolis, par $100 each, par.
100 shares Bank of Commerce, par $100 each, 115.
100 shares Dry-Goods Bank, par $100 each, 96.
200 shares New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, $100 each, 114 to 114¼.
165 shares Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, par $25 each, 128.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot, No. 104 Water-st., n. s., between Dover and Roosevelt sts., 25.2x88x25.3x78.1 .... $4,500

By Joseph McGuire.

1 2-story frame and brick basement h. and l., East 111th-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 20x100.11 .... $3,500

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Feb. 18.

Monroe-st., n. s., 190 ft. w. of Market-st., 25x100	$9,500
Orchard-st., e. s., No. 24, 171.11 ft. n. of Canal-st., 24.10x87.6	30,000
Pitt-st., e. s., Nos. 100 and 102, 100 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 50x100	40,000
Willett-st., e. s., 119.8 ft. n. of Grand-st., 2.8x100; Grand-st., e. s., adjoining above on s. s., 75 ft. e. of Willett-st., 22.4x25	4,000
Same property	4,000
20th-st., s. s., 185 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x92.2	16,000
18th-st., n. s., 238 ft. e. of Avenue A, 22.9x92	4,500
59th-st., s. s., 265 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5	20,000
110th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x200	4,750
112th-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	12,000
115th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11	3,000
128th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x99.11	13,125
Avenue B, w. s., (No. 228,) 22.11x96	12,500
Madison-av., s. w. corner 58th-st., 100.8x200	100,000
2d-av., w. s., 75.9 ft. n. of 104th-st., 25x100	15,200
2d-av., e. s., 28 ft. n. of 119th-st., 24x80	20,500
4th-av., n. w. corner 120th-st., 51.10x25x145	8,250
10th-av., w. s., 49.9 ft. s. of 39th-st., 24.6x75	22,500

LEASE.

Fulton-st., Nos. 148 and 150, (basements,) 4 years, per year $2,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1853.) Houses and lots bought and sold; rents collected.

FOR SALE—IN 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant four-story full size brown-stone house. Price, including the handsome furniture, $75,000. ALSO, An elegant four-story house in East 35th-st., between Park and Madison avs. Price, $35,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DWELLING HOUSES, with modern improvements; good order; between 4th and 2d avs., 4th to 80th st.; prices from $10,000 to $30,000. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., SOUTH-east corner 49th-st.—A bargain; first-class four-story brown-stone house, with all modern improvements; price $40,000; terms easy. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

A PLEASANT DWELLING, REPLETE with all modern improvements, steam-furnace, warmed bath room, &c., No. 225 East 20th-st.; 20x42 feet; possession early in April; price $16,000; terms easy. R. G. HATFIELD, No. 31 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS, FOR SALE. L. J. CARPENTER, NO. 26 3D-AV., (BIBLE-HOUSE.)

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 BROADWAY, offer for sale the following desirable lots:
25 lots on Avenue A and 106th and 107th sts., with water front.
12 lots on 96th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Plot of ground north-east corner Avenue A and 86th st.
Water front on 12th av., 77th to 78th sts.

FOR SALE.—FIRST-CLASS B. S. HOUSES.
54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 25x70.
51st-st., near 5th-av., fee, 21.6x50.
50th-st., near 5th-av., college lease.
49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20x55.
49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60.
46th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., 25x62.
44th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots. The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT BROWN-stone house on 5th-av., below 50th-st.; also, a full-sized house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., at a bargain; also, 50x200, with buildings, on 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 28 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all conveniences; possession May 1; will be sold at 12 o'clock, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av., house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 30 feet wide, porte cochère and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH AND grounds south-east corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; about 80 feet on 5th-av., by 150 feet on 19th-st. Price asked, $600,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FOR ONE to three years, or to lease for twenty-one years, on ground rent, the first-class store No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., four-story brick, about 29x103 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, EXTRA CHEAP.—Sixty-second-st., adjoining 5th-av., 22 feet; 51st-st., near 5th-av., 22 feet; 43d-st., just east of Broadway, 25 feet. Bargains. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-Fourth-st., near Mount Morris-square, a three-story brown-stone high-stoop house for sale; 189x45x102.2; $15,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH-ST.—Four-story brown-stone house, 22x55x100, first class, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WEST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., an elegant brown-stone house, hard-wood finish, complete in all particulars; terms easy. WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, 16.8x60, lot, 100x161; East 48th-st., fully furnished; price, $22,500; $5,000 cash, balance bond and mortgage. Apply to J. MCK., No. 91 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house, known as No. 220 West 58th-st., near Broadway; immediate possession. For particulars apply next door.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-YORK, centrally located; terms easy; with or without splendid furniture; very desirable for a home or investment. SPENCER C. DOTY, 23 Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 124 EAST 51st-st., in perfect order. Apply to H. A. MOTT, owner, No. 71 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 44 PIERREPONT-ST., BROOKLYN, FOR SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.

The four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 44 Pierrepont-st., together with the lot in the rear, on Montague-st. The house, which is 25 feet 6 inches front by 58 feet deep, with a two-story brick extension of 20 by 22 feet, was built by days' work, in the most substantial and elegant manner, under the supervision of Richard Upjohn, architect. The lot on Pierrepont-st. is 25 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, and the lot in the rear on Montague-st. is 26 by 100 feet, and is used as a garden, containing a gardener's tool-house, with hot-bed attached, and also an assortment of full-bearing grape-vines, dwarf pear-trees, peach and cherry trees, &c. This property is in a first-class neighborhood, and, with the surrounding property, is restricted against nuisances. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

We are authorized to refer to the following-named gentlemen as to the position, neighborhood, and general character of this property:
H. B. Claflin, Esq., No. 140 Church st.
Samuel McLean, Esq., corner Grand and Greene sts.
Henry E. Pierrepont, Esq., No. 58 Broadway.
Charles Dennis, Esq., President Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

For full particulars, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, ON THE HILL—A three-story brown-stone house, first class in every respect; with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, No. 309 Carlton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The beautiful country home of Chiddingstone, Chancellor Livingston Manor, upon the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, Dutchess County, N. Y. The mountain and river views from this place are unequaled. About eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods, a mansion house, (new,) of stone and brick, 52 by 50, French roof, water-tank, bath, &c.; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, &c.; ice-house, filled; machine and carpenter shops, all new and newly painted and all in perfect order. Also, private dock. The property well underdrained, fine wells of water. No fever and ague here. Eight or ten trains each way daily. Churches and schools near. Stock and farming implements sold, if desired. Apply on the premises to T. S. CLARKSON, Tivoli, N. Y.

A BARGAIN.—ACCESSIBLE SUBURBAN residences for sale or to let, only thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st. by the superior accommodations (Winter or Summer) of Central Railroad; frequent express-trains; cheap fares, and desirable surroundings.
Picturesque 12-room cottage house and one acre, laid out in drives, lawns, garden, flowers, berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; wide halls, verandas, &c.; $12,000.
Large French-roof 14-room cottage house, stable, and nearly one acre, planted in garden; berries, bearing fruit, shade-trees; very substantial; $14,000; with extra land, $25,000.
Choice of either on very easy terms. They are within 1,000 feet of passenger depot, at best end of the city, and 5,000 feet from its centre. Paved streets, gas, and water, heater, exclusive stairways, call bell, &c. Rent $1,200 and $1,500. For particulars apply at West Elizabeth Railroad Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 236 New-York City.

$10,500 FOR A COUNTRY SEAT of thirty acres at Westfield, N. J. Westfield is situated on high rolling ground, and is one of the most healthy places in the State; very few mosquitoes. The erroneous reports that a few people have heard about Westfield being low ground and sickly are set at rest by the following facts, viz.: Elizabeth is twenty-six feet above tide-water, Roselle seventy-four, Cranford seventy, Westfield 130, Plainfield 103, Bound Brook 32.
For maps and pamphlets describing the town, apply to SIKES, RESSE & CO., NO. 5 PINE-ST.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE ON EASY Terms—The Harrington House, at Demarest, New-Jersey, less than one hour from New-York by Pullman's drawing-room cars, in the beautiful valley traversed by the Northern Railroad; tastefully, comfortably, and completely furnished; two miles from the Palisades and Hudson River; beautiful views from every window; gas, spring-water, bowling-alley, and billiard-rooms; large stable and carriage-house; owners would enlarge and will lay out grounds; another railroad near the property; a capital investment; value rapidly enhancing. Apply to C. KENNEDY, No. 27 Park-place.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—One and a quarter mile from depot, two very nice new dwelling-houses, two-story and attic, with plots, 50x200 feet; on the Sleepy Hollow, near the Bedford Road, at very low prices; three-fourths can remain on mortgage. Also, number of villa plots, 50x150 feet, at $800 and upward, per plot. Apply to T. MILTON PURDY, corner Main and Water sts., Tarrytown.

RIVERSIDE-AV. LOTS FOR SALE, with a good three-story and basement brick house, south-east corner of 88th-st. These lots are elegantly located with a magnificent view. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 61 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 22 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A splendid country seat, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; only one and a quarter mile from the depot; three-fourths can remain on mortgage. Apply to T. MILTON PURDY, corner Main and Water sts., Tarrytown.

ORANGE, N. J.—SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE, NEAR PLAINfield—Seven acres; also, several tasty cottages, lots 50x200; only $2,500; terms easy. JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

GREENWICH, CONN.—MODERN house, eleven rooms, and grounds; pleasant location; near depot; cheap and easy terms. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—SPECIALTY.

All classes of property; sales from $5,000 to $50,000; sixty properties to rent, either furnished or unfurnished. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY SPECIALTY.—Great variety property, rent furnished and unfurnished; sell and exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY. NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST., Adjoining the corner of BROADWAY.
To lease lot and dwelling on 23d-st., 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.
This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.
For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON WESTCHESTER-AV., PORT-chester, Westchester County—A large dwelling house, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., large carriage house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; fine garden, with fruits and flowers in great abundance, and ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation; five minutes from railroad depot. Will be let to a careful tenant at a moderate rent. W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE OR part of three-story high-stoop attic and basement house; three rooms deep on three floors; all improvements; rent very reasonable to responsible tenant. Apply at No. 417 West 23d-st.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES NOS. 111 AND 115 WEST 12th-st., near 6th-av. Apply at office of Rhinelander Estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner of Greenwich.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 26 EAST 33d-st., to rent, at $3,500 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE ELEGANT four-story brown-stone house No. 32 West 51st-st.; terms very low, to a small family of adults. Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, a dwelling-house on Broadway. Apply to Room No. 8, Market Bank, corner Beekman and Pearl sts.

TO LET—HOUSE IN 51ST-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., in perfect order, at a moderate price to a good tenant. Address Box No. 3,353 New-York Post-office.

A.—HEAD-QUARTERS FOR DWELLINGS to let; no charge unless satisfactory tenants obtained. Real estate office of H. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and Other Companies. IN BUILDINGS Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY, Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST., Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD-ST., Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ALL NEAR WALL-ST. And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST. APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, NOS. 4 AND 6 BROAD-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE, NO. 112 5TH-AV., EXTRA-WIDE STORE. Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 594 AND 596 BROADWAY—TO let the splendid loft occupied by Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, 55x200 feet; well lighted with side windows. Apply to P. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

MASONIC LODGE-ROOM, F. & A. M. From May 1, 1873, a few evenings will be vacant; committees will please examine before engaging elsewhere; rent is $200 per annum. Most respectfully, SIXT. LUDWIG KAPFF & SON, Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TWO WAREHOUSES TO LET OR lease; Washington-st., near Canal; very substantial; perfect order; insurance first class; possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 210 Hudson-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—A COAL-YARD, ESTABLISHED for thirty years, corner Washington and Laight sts.; size 75x80, with office, scale, and fixtures. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN BUILDING NO. 243 Broadway, opposite new Post-office. Apply at office of the Rhinelander estate, No. 75 Barclay-st., north-west corner Greenwich-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

A FINE FLOOR, 50 FEET SQUARE AND several small rooms to let with steam-power at No. 204 East 29th-st.; possession immediately.

THE STORE NO. 98 CHAMBERS-ST. TO let. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, FEB. 27, at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Court-house, by order of the Executors, the ENTIRE ESTATE of SAMUEL SMITH, Deceased, Consisting of STORES, HOUSES, AND LOTS, located on Fulton, Smith, and Livingston sts., in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall and Court-house.

FULTON-STREET—South-west corner of Smith-st., three superb vacant lots; grand location for a bank or public building of any kind, or for stores.

The splendid four-story brown-stone mansion formerly occupied by Judge Smith, situated on Smith-st., between Fulton and Livingston sts.

Nos. 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, and 189 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Ten very desirable three-story, basement, subcellar brick houses.

No. 165 LIVINGSTON-STREET.—Three-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brown-stone house.

Nos. 31 AND 33 SMITH-STREET.—Two two-story, basement, subcellar, and attic brick houses.

Nos. 11, 13, 19, AND 20 GALLATIN-PLACE.—Four three-story, basement, and subcellar brown-stone houses.

Nos. 366, 368, 370, 372, AND 374 FULTON-STREET.—Three splendid four-story stores.

SMITH-STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND LIVINGSTON STREETS.—Three very desirable lots.

Terms easy.

Maps will be ready for distribution on and after Thursday, Feb. 20, at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York. For further particulars apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, or of Messrs. TEN BROOCK & VAN ORDEN, Proctors, No. 167 Greenwich-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY ON WALL, VESEY, AND WASHINGTON STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, sale by order of Philip Dater, Executor of Philip Dater, deceased.

Wall-st.—The four-story and basement brick store, No. 112 Wall-st., north side, near South-st., covering entire lot, 22x72 feet.

Vesey-st.—The five-story and basement brick store, known as No. 50 Vesey-st., north side just west of Church-st.; building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 23.2x101.2.

Washington-st.—The five-story brick store, No. 213 Washington-st., east side, between Duane and Jay sts.; building has independent walls and covers entire lot, 25x80 feet. Possession of all the above stores can be had May 1, 1873.

For book maps and full particulars apply at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st. New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF PREMISES, NO. 185 MOTT-ST., TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, to close an estate.

MOTT-STREET—The lot of land, together with the brick and frame buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Mott-st., between Broome and Spring sts., No. 185, being 25x100 feet. Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.

175 LOTS,

INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL, SITUATE ON THE

BOULEVARD,

150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS.; ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS

ON THE HUDSON RIVER, BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS. ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:

126 LOTS, comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the BOULEVARD, 12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.

On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

It has an extensive view of the HUDSON RIVER, and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.

There are also on these two blocks thirteen BEAUTIFUL VILLAS, well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.

ALSO, VALUABLE WATER GRANTS on the HUDSON RIVER, BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.

TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.

TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.

TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.

HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.

WEST 31ST-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.

FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.

The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements. This sale, which will be PEREMPTORY, affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.

Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS, NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

SUPREME COURT SALE, IN PARTITION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 147 WEST 29TH-ST., LOT OF LAND, WITH BRICK STABLES. Also, VALUABLE PROPERTY AT INWOOD, IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873.

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., ESQ., REFEREE.

No. 147 West 29th-st., 289.7 feet east of 7th-av.—The lot of land with the brick stables.

Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Four lots of land, south-west corner of Hudson-av. and C-st., each lot 25x100 feet.

One plot of ground between 214th and 215th sts., 13th and 14th avs., containing 4 713-1000 acres. On this plot is a large two-story and basement brick mansion, carriage house, stable, ice house, and other out-buildings. The property is well located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and in a neighborhood that is increasing in value daily.

For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 66 DEY-ST., HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST., AND HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT ON WEST 13TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John C. Tucker and Dudley M. Ferguson, Esqs., executors of Jacob Hoppock, deceased:

DEY-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 66 Dey-st. Store about 80 feet deep. Lot 25x85 feet.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 32 West 14th-st. The house is 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed, and in good order. Spingler lease, first term expires March 1, 1874. Annual ground rent $300. Covenants for renewal. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick dwelling (with stable and carriage-house on first floor) and lot, situate on the north side of West 13th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described property, and known as No. 31 West 13th-st. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of James A. H. Cornell and Theophilus A. Brouwer, executors of James Suydam, deceased.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY, CORNER OF LIBERTY AND NASSAU STS. HOUSE AND LOT NO. 18 WEST 29TH-ST., AND LOTS CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 98TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors above named, the five-story brick building and lots south-west corner of Nassau and Liberty sts., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.

The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 18 West 29th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The four lots south-east corner of 4th-av. and 98th-st.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 373 BROADWAY, AND HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 72, 74, AND 76 SULLIVAN-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Supreme Court, under direction of Edward L. Parris, Esq., referee.

BROADWAY—The brick store and lot situate on the westerly side of Broadway, between White and Franklin sts., running through to and fronting on Franklin-place, and known as No. 373 Broadway, being 24.10 by 150 feet.

SULLIVAN-ST.—The three two and one-half-story frame houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Sullivan-st., between Broome and Spring sts., and known as Nos. 72, 74, and 76.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY, No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn. Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—By virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, in an action wherein WILLET PARRY is plaintiff and SYLVANUS S. COZZENS and others are defendants, the undersigned as referee will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, March 1, 1873, at 12 M., at the United States Hotel in Newburg, N. Y., all that hotel property known as the Parry House, (water-power, cottage, barn, &c., included,) situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, at Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y., a few rods south of Cozzens' West Point Hotel. The house contains seventy (70) sleeping rooms, and has been open during the seasons of 1871 and 1872. It is splendidly situated, in full view of the river and falls; it has water on every floor, and spring water on two floors; two stone cellars, dining-room 45 feet by 34 feet, parlor 29 feet by 34 feet, piazza 290 feet long. Terms of sale easy. For further particulars inquire of WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.
R. C. COLEMAN, Referee.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE NINTH Ward, a first or second floor, to a small family of adults. Address D. P., Box No. 118 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE. AUCTION SALE. 150 SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS. THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20th and 21st inst.

Now on exhibition at the auction-rooms of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st. SALE ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The collection embraces a variety of genre, architectural, marine, and landscape subjects. Among the artists represented of the English, French, Italian, and American schools are:

T. C. Dibdin,	T. Abrahams,
T. Rowbotham,	Jules Rico,
G. Drummond,	R. Fay,
E. Laft,	Basani,
G. Cruikshank,	Hy. Waterman,
C. Pearson,	H. Appian,
John Faulkner, R. H. A.,	L. Carte,
J. Dillon, R. H. A.,	Chas. Laren,
William Craig,	W. Adams,
E. C. Campbell,	Geo. Richardson,
Geo. Sharp,	C. Percy,
A. Van Beest,	Adolph Burnet,
H. Simmons,	A. Zimmerman,
R. Parsons,	A. Baurst,
Kate Gray,	W. Otto,
Henry Callow,	T. J. Brooe.

The whole will be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20 and 21, at 11 o'clock noon. EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty-st.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE. B. A. CLARK & CO., at store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., WILL SELL AT AUCTION, an immense stock of elegant SILVER-WARE and FINE TABLE CUTLERY, AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000, commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till sold.

The stock is of the best manufacture, and ordered by Boston houses for holiday trade, but on account of the GREAT FIRE Nov. 9, are obliged to close this rich stock BY AUCTION.

The stock consists in part of
150 tea sets, rich designs.
500 ice-pitchers.
400 dinner and breakfast casters.
Cake-baskets, fruit-stands, centre-pieces, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, spoon-holders, forks and spoons, ivory-handled and silver-plated table-cutlery, &c., &c.

The stock is all warranted to be of the best quality, and from our best makers, such as Meriden Britannia Co., Wilcox Silver Plate Co., Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton, B. A. Clark & Co., and others.

The goods will be on exhibition one day previous to sale.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as well as parties who wish to purchase for use. Sale positive, and without reserve.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer; Sales-room Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO., FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 1,256 BROADWAY, NEAR 32D-ST., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD PIANO, &c., all of which was made to order by J. L. Plimpton & Co., and has been in use but about five months, consisting of as follows, viz.:

Brussels and three-ply carpets, black-walnut parlor suite, in reps; black-walnut centre and side tables, etagere, pier mirror, rose-wood seven-octave square grand piano, carved legs, of very brilliant tone and fine finish, made by Phelps & Son, of Brooklyn, in perfect order, cost $800; mantel ornaments, carved black-walnut bedroom suites, complete; cottage do., best quality hair mattresses, spring beds, bolsters and pillows; black-walnut dining-room furniture, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, towels, napkins, oil-cloths, stair carpets, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

ART SALE.

Mr. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., of Brooklyn, begs to announce to the public that he has now on exhibition at the LEAVITT ART ROOMS, No. 817 BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., his gallery of FOREIGN and AMERICAN PAINTINGS, selected by him with great care, and comprising choice examples by Verboeckhoven, Diaz, Meyer Von Bremen, Ziem, Boddington, Armfield, Carand, Neuhuys, Perrault, Shayer, Meadows, Merle, Zimmerman, Henrietta Ronner, Col. Frere, Birket Foster, Church, Wm. Hart, Durand, S. R. Gifford, Doughty, Coleman, &c., &c. To be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall salerooms, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock.

This sale will be WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION OR LIMITATION WHATEVER.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) FEB. 20, At 11 o'clock, at their Sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF A CHOICE STOCK OF WINES, BRANDIES, &c. Comprising Mumm's dry Verzenay Champagne, old Constitution, Basto, Magnum Bonum, East India, Leacock, and other well-known Madeiras; Star and Garter Sherries; Hennessy, Pinet, and Otard Brandies; St. Croix and Grenada Rum; Anchor Gin; Scotch, Irish, and Bourbon Whisky, &c., &c. Also, 20,000 very fine imported Cigarettes.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn.—Good parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, silver-ware. At 2 P. M., rose-wood pianos, fine oil-paintings, chromos, and engravings. At 3½, velvet and other carpets.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Valencia and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance Italia, and can be examined on Pier No. 21 North River.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of TIMOTHY KINNEN and GEORGE WELSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Timothy Kinnen and George Welsh, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM WEIL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Abraham Weil, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, in said district, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 3,724.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON J. BROWN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of December, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Aaron J. Brown, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f12-law3wTh* SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BREED, ANDREW BARRICKLO, and WILLIAM W. PINNEO, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, register.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Breed, Andrew Barricklo, and William W. Pinneo, composing the late firm of Breed, Barricklo & Co., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1873. JOHN A. C. GRAY, Assignee,
f20-law3wTh* No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE EDWARD E. BROWN COMPANY, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of The Edward E. Brown Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
f13-law3wTh* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873. NATHAN HOBART, Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FINE FARM OF 100 OR 150 acres; must be well improved, good natural soil, and modern buildings; good gunning, fishing, and bathing; not over forty or fifty miles from New-York, and not over one mile or so from depot; prefer it well stocked; north shore Long Island preferred. Address, with full particulars and price, FARMER, New-York Post-office. No notice paid to agents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Sarah M. Smith, The City Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and Mary King, widow of John A. King, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 1.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Angelina C. Plympton, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 2.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains, and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Josephine F. Johnson, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 3.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods, and chattels, and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Augusta J. Wright, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 4.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
ja30-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—GEORGE A. OLNEY, plaintiff, against JOSIAH O. FOWLIS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 33 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and forty-three cents, ($2,561 43,) with interest on $500 of part of said sum, from the 20th day of August, 1868, and interest on the remainder, $2,061 01, from the 8th day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Jan. 25, 1873.
BALL & BEALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall-st.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of February, 1873. BALL & BEALL,
f20-law6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ELLIS K. POWERS, plaintiff, against JOHN O. THOMPSON, Mary L. Tiffany, Francis H. Tiffany, her husband, and the Farmers' National Bank of Harlem, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, Mary L. Tiffany: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Park-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 17, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1872.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN,
ja30-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—ROBERT B. SKIMMER and ALEXANDER SCOTT, plaintiffs, against BERNARD VROMAN, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of Eighty dollars, with interest from the eleventh day of May, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 16th day of January, 1873.
STEPHEN GILMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
ja23-law6w-Th* Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Nathaniel McKay, and Montague W. Hendricks, surviving trustee of Uriah Hendricks, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 5.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn, and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 6.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, Angelina C. Plympton, and Almira H. Carr, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 7.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York, plaintiffs, against JANE W. McCUNN and THOMAS McCUNN, individually and as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, James M. Gano, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of John H. McCunn, and as collector or special administrator of the goods and chattels and credits of John H. McCunn, deceased, Mary McCunn, wife of Thomas McCunn, George Hettrick, Margaret W. Hettrick, Martha Hettrick, Mary Hettrick, Sarah H. Hettrick, Laura Hettrick, James McCunn and Mary McCunn, his wife, Sally Long, wife of Joseph Long, and said Joseph Long, Nancy Barnet, Jane McCrea, Elizabeth McMains, wife of Matthew McMains, and the said Matthew McMains, Elizabeth Patterson, wife of William Patterson, and the said William Patterson, Catharine Bonner, wife of David Bonner, and the said David Bonner, William McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, John McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Marcus McMains and Mary McMains, his wife, Elizabeth Martin, wife of James Martin, and the said James Martin, The People of the State of New-York, and Mary E. Sharp, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Action No. 8.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 22, 1872.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway.
The amended complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of October, 1872. DAVIES & WORK,
ja30-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—HORACE B. CLAFLIN, Edward E. Eames, Horace J. Fairchild, William H. Dunn, Daniel Robinson, John Claflin, and Dexter N. Force, plaintiffs, against EMANUEL NORTHMAN and JACOB NORTHMAN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City Hall Park, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-seven hundred and fourteen dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest, by average, from the 11th day of January, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1873.
DAVIES & WORK,
f20-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LEWIS A. SAYRE, plaintiff, against THOMAS C. FIELDS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and thirty dollars, with interest from the 1st day of August, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 9, 1872.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint, herein was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873.
NOAH TUGWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
New-York, Jan. 31, 1873. No. 346 Broadway.
ja30-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH JANE BURNETT, plaintiff, against CATHARINE LAIRD, Margaret Dayton, John H. Dayton, Rebecca Downey, John Downey, Matilda Hoag, Robert Hoag, Richard McFadden, and John McFadden, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 1 and 2 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Sept. 25, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1872.
FRANCIS TILLOU, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja30-law6wTh*

CASTOR OIL—CAN BE TAKEN AGREEably and easily in DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste, no smell. Contain no Croton-oil. Sold by your druggist.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19. | Calabria, Wed., March 12.
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26. | Parthia, Wed., March 19.
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5. | Samaria, Wed., March 26.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, Thomson .... Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace .... Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thompson .... Wed'day, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner .... Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage .... $75 and $65, currency.
Steerage .... $28, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

ANGLIA ... Sat., Feb. 22 | EUROPA ...... Sat., Mar. 1
ITALIA ... Wed., Feb. 26 | CALEDONIA, Wed., Mar. 5

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP .... Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK .... Thursday, Mar. 27, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency. Prepaid certificates, $32.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT .... Lemarie ...... Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE .... Danre ...... Saturday, March 8
VILLE DE PARIS .... Surmont, Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT .... Lemarie, Saturday, April 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth .... Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Price .... Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Morgan .... Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. E. Freeman, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price .. Mar. 19, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Mar. 26, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 20, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 25th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

(RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.)

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 13 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cawanta .... Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence .... Saturday, Mar. 15
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. B. MORGAN'S SONS, [illegible]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. Jas. Berry, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. Beckett, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 317 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh ...... Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum .... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir .... April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

WILMINGTON, (Havana only,) .... Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) ... Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) .... March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,) .... March 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMER.—Steamer CLEOPATRA will sail for Havana on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

FOR NASSAU.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, will sail for Nassau on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S OLD OFFICE, NO. 335 4th-av., as usual, a large number of professed Protestant and all other cooks, waitresses, ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, girls for house-work, young girls, and those lately landed; country or City.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st. (formerly with Bedell)—Will be found a number of superior servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

ALL LADIES SEEKING GOOD GIRLS of all nationalities, for City or country, would do well by calling at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS and fine washing.—By a very neat, competent young woman; is a thorough servant in every respect; is kind and affectionate to children; would take a place as nurse; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT AND tidy girl, a situation in a small private family; no objection to assist in the waiting; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS chamber-maid, and would do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE and well recommended German girl. Apply at Florist's, corner 5th-av. and 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT person, as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing; excellent references. Call at 222 East 29th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL TO cook, wash and iron, or the general house-work; is a neat, economical, and reliable servant, a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat and tidy girl in a private family; has good references, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very well-recommended girl, either to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work for a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game, pastry, and jellies; will do the coarse washing; private family; City or country; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, soups, desserts, game, and all kinds French and English cooking. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a very respectable young woman; is a very good plain cook and good washer and ironer; meats, pastry, soups, &c.; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN, highly respectable and recommended, as first-class plain cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; can get up different dishes nicely; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls; one as cook, to assist in washing and sewing; the other as chamber-maid, and to do washing or plain sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 236 7th-av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO IS thoroughly competent in all kinds of cooking, and is highly recommended. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY A REspectable young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a respectable family; best City reference. Call at No. 492 9th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as cook and to assist in washing; five years' excellent reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 28th-st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—BY AN American Protestant girl, in a small private family; has good references; understands cooking thoroughly. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands making all kinds of soups and is an excellent baker; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family; best reference. Inquire for W. L., at Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR DANISH GIRL, IN City or country, as first-class cook. Apply for three days at No. 40 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK BY AN American Protestant; can give good City reference. Call at The Home, No. 33 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 15 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FAMILIES WILL FIND WELL-recommended female servants of all nationalities; ladies' maids, nurses, &c.; valets, speaking all languages, to travel. French Office, No. 421 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A neat and tidy Protestant girl, in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, in a family where her thorough acquaintance and experience could be appreciated; no better reference can be furnished and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at present employer's No. 178 Madison-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—TO FAMILIES GOING to Europe.—A respectable Scotch married woman wishes a house to take care of during the absence of the family; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 354 West 38th-st., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY DESIRES A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or to go a short distance in the country. Address or call Housekeeper, No. 107 East Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, GERMAN woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Huld's.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY a neat, tidy young Protestant girl; will be useful in a kind family at moderate pay; can give good recommendations from former employers; is kind and affectionate to children. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A FRENCH LADY'S maid and seamstress, or would take care of growing children; is very well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR Fine Washing.—By a highly recommended and desirable young woman to do all kinds of nice work; or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent seamstress; can operate, dress-make, and do all kinds of family sewing; experienced chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY (GERman Protestant) girl, who is well recommended; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; is a nice fluter, friller, starcher, puffer, &c.; will do chamber-work, if required. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; will be recommended by the last lady she lived with in the City. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent laundress, with two years' best City references from last place. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take ladies' or gentlemen's washing home, to be done in the neatest manner. Call at No. 222 West 18th-st., Room No. 9.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress; good washer and ironer; understands French fluting and puffing; best City references from last place. Apply at No. 312 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress in a private family; best City reference. Apply at No. 432 7th-av., near 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE (SCOTCH Protestant) woman; will be highly recommended from all former employers; is competent to take full charge of children from birth; is also a good family seamstress; will be useful in a home at moderate wages. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or one or two grown children, or care an invalid; no objection to travel; not subject to sea sickness; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; fully competent; best reference; would prefer children out of arms, yet can bring up a baby on the bottle. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; City or country; up the Hudson preferred; three and a half years' excellent references. Call at 347 7th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; is willing to assist with chamber-work. Apply at No. 347 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands hair dressing; has knowledge of dress-making; can give the best of City references. Apply at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., one flight of stairs, in the hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman as first-class seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' dresses; by day, week, or month; first-class references. Call for two days at No. 9 East 35th-st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, a baby to wet-nurse at her own house; has lost her own, five weeks old; good reference given and required. Address or call at No. 462 West 16th-st., top floor.

EMPLOYERS

Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with

DOMESTIC HELP

OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1852.

MALES.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family by a young man (native of England;) experienced in above capacity; good references. Call or address Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d-av.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS OUT-door clerk or to do collecting, or in any capacity where he can be of use; is experienced in driving a delivery-wagon; City reference. Address E. G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, FIFteen months from England; is employed at present with a family on the Brooklyn Heights; leaving on account of the family going to Chicago; has a recommendation from a first-class family in England; will be found willing and obliging in any gentleman's family. Call or address O. C., No. 16 College-place, Brooklyn, in private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man (American) as coachman and groom, or groom; understands the care of horses, harness, and wagons; can milk, do plain gardening, wait on table in a private family, or on a gentleman's place preferred; good reference from last employer. Call or address J. S., No. 496 7th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., for three days.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A situation for his coachman; City or country; trustworthy young man; experienced, safe, accustomed, City driver; excellent groom; perfectly understands care of horses and carriages; understands gardening; can milk; willing to work; respectful and obliging. Address for three days Albert, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young Swiss, speaking German, French, and English; understanding gardening, as well as the proper care and handling of horses; would give to children instruction in French and German, if desired; satisfactory references; country preferred. Address G. T. D., Box No. 247 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, WAITER, &c.—Cook.—By a married couple (one child, aged seven months;) or would live in cottage; is a good driver and groom; can also wait on tables, milk, tend furnace, &c.; wife is an excellent cook; best City reference. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN, OR OTHER USEFUL Employment.—By a single man, aged thirty years, with good recommendations; is an experienced driver and groom; can keep carriages and harness in nice order, and will assist in gardening, &c., if required. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARried man, one in family, where the services of a first-class man are required; unexceptionable references from first-class families in this City. Address, for two days, Samuel, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman; is a good whip in any style; competent as stud groom; breaker and trainer; also veterinary work; undoubted references. Address C. E., care of Peck & Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH coachman, single; understands his duties thoroughly in every respect, and has first-class City references. Call or address R. D., No. 8 East 31st-st., Bradley's stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF STEADY habits; lived six years in his last place; can show best City references, and fully understands his business. Call on or address J. A., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, corner of 27th st. and 5th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man; Protestant, married, no family; understands his business in all its branches; will be disengaged on the 1st of March; best of reference. Address Box No. 172 Post-office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; small family; character and qualifications satisfactory to anyone requiring the services of a first-class gardener and florist. Address Gardener, No. 95 5th-av., up stairs, florist.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT young man (married) as first-class gardener; understands green-houses and graperies, fruits and vegetables; has six years' reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MAN, MARried, small family, as gardener; is thoroughly competent in all departments of gardening, green-house, &c.; has been five years in his present situation. Address G., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, who thoroughly understands his business, hot and cold graperies, and the general improvement of a gentleman's place; the best of City reference. Address P. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN to take charge of a country-seat, farm included; is a practical working gardener; is married; has a family. Address J. D., No. 876 Broadway, seed-store.

PORTER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS porter in a store; has been in a jewelry-store for the last three years; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 170 Mulberry-st., Room No. 14.

PORTER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG colored man as porter; good penman; excellent reference. Call or address No. 110 Macdougal-st.

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—House-work.—By a man and wife, Scotch Protestants, no children; can do plain gardening, care and drive horses, milk, farm-work, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, also, good washer and ironer; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, Protestant, in a private family; understands his duties thoroughly, and has several years' City reference from last employer. Address R. P., Box No. 18 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has City reference; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 645 6th-av.

WATCHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man as day or night watchman; can give the best of City references from last employers. Address W. Fitzell, No. 154 Avenue C., for two days.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:33, 5:30, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:33, 5:30, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.,) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:33 A. M., 3:55, 4:33, and 5:30 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:33, and 5:30 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:33 (Ex.,) 5:30, 6:33, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:33 A. M.; 3:55, 4:33, 5:30, and 6:33 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:33 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:33, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:33 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:30, 6:08, 6:33, 7:33, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:33 A. M.; 2:33, 3:55, 4:53, 5:30, 6:08, 6:33, 7:33 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:06 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:33 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:33 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:33 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:33, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:48 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M.; 1:35 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M.; 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:26, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER FOR A LARGE place fifteen miles from New-York; must be single, understand his business, not afraid of work, and have good references. Address Post-office Box No. 750 New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK; BEST City reference required. Call at No. 225 East 18th-st., between the hours of 9 and 3.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A wholesale fancy-goods house. Address, stating salary, Box 4,878, New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 925 Broadway, office of the Industrial Exhibition Company.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—BROUGHAM, ROUND FRONT, and T cart, both by Brewster, of Broome-st., in perfect order; also light top buggy, by Bates. Address A. B., Post-office Box No. 4,177.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHing, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. American Plan, with Elevators. Centrally located, near the depots and theatres. LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT parlor with bedroom connecting, on second floor, to let with board; also, other rooms, location desirable; convenient to four lines of cars; references required.

TO LET—GOOD-SIZED SINGLE ROOM, with closet, for a gentleman only, without meals; house private and occupied by owner. No. 52 West 21st-st.

A NICE LITTLE GROUND FLOOR, plainly furnished, front or back parlor, either or both; rent very low. No. 63 West 23d-st., near Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—ROOMS, with board, private table, if desired; house newly and handsomely furnished, and strictly first-class.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN have rooms and board in a private family at No. 56 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL BEDROOM AND SITting-room, without board, between 4th and 6th avs., in the neighborhood of 23d-st., for one gentleman. Answer to J. A. F., Box No. 3,351 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, BOARD IN a private family where the comforts of home can be found. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, Box No. 4,055 Post-office; references exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

WANTED—A STEAM BARGE OF ABOUT 200 tons burden; must be insurable. Address, stating all particulars, ROBERT JAMES, Post-office Box No. 3,870, New-York.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854. Earnest teaching; common-sense management. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 26. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

TOIRENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 138 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 106 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. —A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, an experienced professional teacher, having the best references, desires engagements as private tutor; preparation for college a specialty. Address Z., Columbia College, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE, graduate of Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., desires a few scholars in the English branches. Giving instruction at residences preferred. Terms moderate. Address PENFIELD, Post-office Box No. 2,307.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF SEVeral years' experience desires private pupils; highest testimonials and City reference. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872.

ELLEN STUART, Administratrix.
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.

d19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1872.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.

n14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. RUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH P. RUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.

s26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE McCREA, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the city of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.

PENELOPE McCREA, Executrix.

s19-law6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Edwin Booth.

THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS, Of the Popular Comedian,

Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, as BOB BRIERLY, In THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Mr. FLORENCE will appear as BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
—*Hamlet, Act II.*

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great Moral Drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation: "A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham about 5 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was the 'Ticket-of-leave Man,' and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-leave Man,' took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack.

Mr. SOTHERN In his great original character DAVID GARRICK.

It is respectfully announced that, although additional accommodation has been provided to meet the demand for seats,

EARLY APPLICATION

is strongly recommended—the stalls and dress-circle places being rapidly disposed of two weeks in advance.

The performances of Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Polk, Mr. Browne, Mr. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Leonard, Miss Katherine Rogers, Mme. Ponisi, and Mrs. John Sefton have also received from the

PRESS AND PUBLIC

the most unqualified expressions of approval, and the COMPLETENESS OF THE CAST THROUGHOUT has greatly conduced to the success of this exquisite play.

DAVID GARRICK

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

until further notice.

Box-book open one month in advance.

Carriage may be ordered at 10½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN, TWELFTH WEEK.

LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.

THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE, with all its beauties and novelties, SURPASSING IN COMPLETENESS ANY SPECTACLE EVER SEEN IN THE WORLD.

Georgeous scenery and dresses.

Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs.

Grand holiday matinée, Saturday, Feb. 22.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MOSE.

EVENING AT 8. F. S. CHANFRAU as MOSE and TOODLES.	AFTERNOON AT 2. First times of J. Z. LITTLE in SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday, THREE PERFORMANCES IN LECTURE ROOM. Morning at 11; Afternoon at 2; Evening at 8.

GRAND CONCERT.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

assisted by eminent artists, at the

HALL OF THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION,

corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av.,

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1873,

at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1; reserved seats extra—which may be procured at the hall, at drug-store of C. A. Marsh, 125th-st. and 3d-av., and at Asa L. Shipman & Son's, No. 25 Chambers-st.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.

CHAS. UNGAR .... No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER .... No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN .... No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL .... *Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL .... No. 337 Broadway
E. STEIGER .... No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER .... No. 36 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS .... No. 265 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH .... No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM .... No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS .... Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD .... No. 179 2d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH .... No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL .... corner 53d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINMULLER, German Savings Bank .... 4th-av. and 14th-st.
ISAAC HONIG .... No. 111 Broadway

LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

CARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

Carriages containing company to the above ball will come down Irving-place and go out through 14th-st. and 3d-av., and take up company in the same order, gentlemen taking the first coach at the door. The rates will be $2 for one, $3 for two, and $4 for three or more persons any distance. Special inspection will be made of each carriage before being admitted in line. Gentlemen will please report to this office any attempt to overcharge or extort on the part of drivers.

JAMES M. LEARY, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall Hack Inspector.

BELLEW'S LAST READING IN NEW-YORK.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

Mr. BELLEW will give his final reading in New-York at Steinway Hall, Feb. 21, with this popular and brilliant

PROGRAMME.

HORATIUS .... Macaulay
THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS .... Hood
MACBETH. Act V., scenes 1, 2, 3, and 4.
DO THE BOYS HALL. (Mr. and Mrs. Squeers and Smike.)
DEATH OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS ...... Bell
LOST AND FOUND .... Hamilton Aide
TUGGS AT RAMSGATE .... Dickens
FONTENOY .... Thos. Davies

, Tickets at Schirmer's and at Steinway Hall.

PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT

Will give a FREE LECTURE On the TRUE METHOD OF LEARNING FRENCH, By CULTIVATION OF THE EAR. To be followed by DRAMATIC FRENCH READINGS, TO-NIGHT, AT 8 P. M., At No. 1,288 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

GRAND CONCERT.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, by the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, AT STEINWAY HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

Y. M. C. A.

LECTURE COURSE.

Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Philadelphia,

Will Lecture on

ORATORS AND ORATORY, FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

Tickets 50 cents each, at door.

TRENOR'S RECEPTION DANSANTE

Adelphi Hall, 52d-st., Broadway, and 7th-av. FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at 8.

Former pupils, their friends, and families of respectability can attend without tickets.

NOTICE.

The grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Church of the Reformation, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., which was announced by ticket for Thursday evening, will be held TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) EVENING, 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

THE LADIES OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY will hold a BAZAAR AND FESTIVAL in the chapel of the Church of the Holy Trinity, 42d-st., between Madison-av. and the Grand Central Depot, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 20, and 21, from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. The proceeds will be appropriated to the furnishing of the new church edifice.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square. Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 125 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal base; one of twelve stops, pedal base; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Sole Lessee and Manager

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS!!!

Will be presented

EVERY NIGHT

The new and totally original, strikingly picturesque, and absorbingly interesting kaleidoscopic drama, in four acts, eleven tableaux and a transformation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, founded upon the very latest Parisian spectacular "Folly," and embellished with some of the experiences of Mark Twain, being particularly comic from beginning to end—and entitled

ROUGHING IT!!!

Every scene new. New and original music, choruses, new and ingenious machinery, elaborate properties, superb and characteristic costumes.

THE CAST.

Besides employing the whole strength of the Grand Opera-house Company, and its magnificent chorus, calls in the auxiliary aid of nearly 300 persons!!!

Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. Owen Fawcett, &c.

ACT I.

SCENE I.—A Villa in the Grand Drive or Boulevard.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—No. 1 City Hall-place.

SCENE II.—Room No. 400 at the Metropolitan Hotel.

SCENE III.—The Comedienne's Parlors at the "Metropolitan."

SCENE IV.—Castle Garden.

SCENE V.—Interior of the Grand Union Depot, and departure of the Pacific Express Train.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar.

SCENE II.—On the borders of civilization.

SCENE III.—At the foot of the Rocky Mountains. An Indian Camping-ground by Starlight.

ACT IV.

SCENE I.—Interior of a Chinese Opium Den.

SCENES II., III., IV., and V.—An elaborate Transformation, or Dissolving Vision of the Four Seasons. AN OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM!!

FIRST MATINEE OF ROUGHING IT, NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.)

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Sole Lessee and Manager

ALIXE!!!

THE GREAT EMOTIONAL SENSATION!

ALIXE!!!

, Fifth ALIXE MATINEE SATURDAY next, at 1½ o'clock. Mr. DALY begs to announce that owing to the continued demand for places to witness ALIXE, which has been unanimously praised by the Press and public as embodying

The Perfection of Dramatic Representation!

All novelties and changes of programme will be POSTPONED for the PRESENT, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturdays.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MR. JAMES E. HAYES .. Sole Lessee and Director.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, and EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Reappearance of MR. GEO. L. FOX and revival of his Comic Trick Pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY, with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, and Tricks.

G. L. FOX .... as .... Clown
C. K. FOX .... as .... Pantaloon
C. W. RAVEL .... Harlequin
Miss FANNY BEANE .... Columbine

A brilliant array of specialty artists.

First appearance of Prof. NELSON and SONS in their classic gymnastic performances.

First time of the RUSSIAN QUARTETTE, late of the Grand Russian Opera Troupe. First appearance of ALICE and ADA MOLTENO, Solo Harpists and Violinists, from London. Reappearance of the wonderful MARTENS FAMILY, VENUS AND ADONIS, the charming infant Velocipedists. Signor CASSELLI, Wire Walker. KYNOCK and SMITH, Skaters. The entire troupe of BEDOUIN ARABS, ten in number. Master THOMAS CASSELLI, Vocalist, and a large and complete corps of Pantomimists.

These favorite Gymnasts, the WILSON BROTHERS, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

Scale of prices—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, $1; Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Private Boxes, $8, $10, and $12 each.

FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Scale of prices to Matinee—Family Circle, 25c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, 75c.; children under twelve years, 50c.; all reserved seats, $1. Boxes as usual.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

G. L. FOX and his HUMPTY DUMPTY, at the GRAND FAMILY MATINEE on WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MAX MARETZEK .... Sole Manager

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.

FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT of PAULINE LUCCA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The public and the subscribers are respectfully informed that, owing to necessary preparations and rehearsals, the Opera season of twelve nights will not begin until

FRIDAY, the 28th inst., when

Mme. PAULINE LUCCA

will make her re-entrée in one of her favorite characters.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE BOX OFFICE UNTIL SATURDAY, THE 22D INST.

The regular sale of tickets, for single nights, will begin on MONDAY, the 24th, and continue until the OPENING NIGHT, on FRIDAY, the 28th, at the usual ticket offices.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinee at 1½.

FOURTH WEEK AND UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS of the most wonderful play of the year,

ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½.	Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, W. S. Laurens, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured one month in advance.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1873, FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. O. B. COLLINS. DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES. PAUL CLIFFORD. CAPTAIN KYD.

MONDAY, Feb. 17.—Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT and his pantomime.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY. LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2. Great success of the new Burlesque.

BRUT-US. BRUT-US. BRUT-US.

Characters by Dan Bryant and Company.

ALL WHO INTEND VISITING France should attend Prof. ETIENNE LAMBERT'S Free Lecture on French TO-NIGHT at 8, at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 34th-st., as it will prove the means of trebling their enjoyment while materially reducing their expenses.

THE BOWDOIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of New-York will hold its Third Annual Reunion, at the Westminster Hotel, corner of 16th-st. and Irving-place, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at 7 o'clock. Resident graduates are invited. GRANVILLE P. HAWES, Secretary.

LECTURES.

LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our New Clergyman.* Tickets, 50 cents.

THURSDAY, at 8 P. M., at NO. 1,288 BROADWAY.

FREE LECTURE

By Prof. Etienne Lambert.

Subject:

The true method of LEARNING FRENCH BY CULTIVATION OF THE EAR.

MEETINGS.

A. P. A.

Lodges participating in parade on 22d inst. will assemble in Washington Parade Grounds at 12 M. sharp, right resting on 5th-av. Line of march, 5th-av. to Broadway, to 14th-st., to 4th-av., to 23d-st., to Madison-av., to 42d-st., to 5th-av., to 14th-st., to Union-square, to 17th-st., and dismissed.

JAMES CALHOUN, Grand Marshal.
L. S. BLACK, Aid.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock, in Association Hall, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. The profession and public are invited to attend.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HEMATITE IRON-MINE FOR SALE.—The pig is at $70; specially suitable for the best steel; one of the greatest and most reliable offers; if sold this month will be sold for a fraction of its value. For terms and particulars, principals only need apply, for two weeks, at the office of Leggett's Hotel, Nos. 44 and 46 Chatham-st., New-York.

CLOTHING TRADE.—ONE OF THE largest, soundest, and best cash retail trades in the City for sale, with or without stock, with lease, fixtures, &c. Respectable intending buyers only, address X. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence. 1,184 Broadway, Office and Sales-room, between 28th and 29th sts.

The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

THE CHARTER.

Action of the Committee of Seventy—Adoption of the Report Made by the Committee on Legislation.

The following report has been made to the Committee of Seventy, by the Subcommittee on Legislation, in reference to the proposed charter for this City. The report was accepted and duly approved:

The Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy beg leave to submit the following report concerning the proposed charter for the City of New-York, as presented to the Legislature from the Committee on Cities:

As we have already given our general views on the subject of the charter which the City should have, it is only necessary at the present time to examine at length the amendments as proposed by the Legislative Committee on Cities, so far as to see whether they are in accordance with correct principles. We shall not follow the order of the charter, but shall consider the substance of the leading provisions of an objectionable nature, without quoting the language of the sections.

1. The power of appointment of heads of departments and other officers.

There is no part of the charter which is of so much consequence as this, or which is so interesting to the public. We had hoped that the committee would have placed it on solid and satisfactory grounds. Instead of that, by a kind of perverse ingenuity, they have resorted to a mode of appointment wholly without precedent, indefensible in theory, and likely to be most mischievous in practice. We can understand the grounds of a plan by which the Mayor shall have the sole power of appointment, or one in which the Mayor shall nominate and the Aldermen simply confirm. The scheme of the Committee on Cities, if scheme it can be called, is but a jumble of absurdities and incongruities. Look at its principal features. In the outset it provides that the Mayor may send in nominations to the Aldermen not more than thirty days before the expiration of a term of office. The Aldermen may reject the nomination, whereupon another must be made. This act of nominating and rejecting may go on for twenty days, when it must cease, and then the Mayor must go into joint convention with the Aldermen and vote as one of their number; or perhaps no quorum of the Aldermen can be got together during the twenty days; then they go into joint convention as before. The Aldermen need not even go through the poor farce of rejecting the nomination. They have only to remain in a state inactivity or somnolence until the fatal twenty days expire, when the Mayor at once is shorn of his functions and becomes substantially a member of the Board of Aldermen. The practical consequence is easily foreseen. The whole power of appointment is transferred to the Board of Aldermen. All that they need to do to acquire it is to reject the Mayor's nominations or simply to remain passive. All experience teaches us that this course will be adopted. Men love power, and Aldermen can scarcely be deemed an exception to the general rule. They will certainly do what the proposed charter invites them to do, and hold out for twenty days, until the power is secured. Observe, also, that when the vote is taken in the joint convention it is to be viva voce, while when the Aldermen vote under the nineteenth section upon the Mayor's veto it is provided that such vote shall be taken by yeas and nays. Why this distinction? By reason of it the Mayor has no power to have his vote entered of record, and in the mass of votes he may be made to appear to approve of the man whom the Aldermen have forced upon him. We ask under this plan what need there is of a Mayor? What man having any self-respect would accept such a pitiable office? We cannot believe that the Committee on Cities are in earnest. They have probably acted without sufficient reflection. We brand the whole scheme as a transparent device (no doubt foisted upon the Committee on Cities) to strip the Mayor of all real power. It is unworthy of discussion. The mere statement of the plan is its best refutation. The people of the City of New-York have before them an ideal of a Mayor, which they desire at each successive election to realize. They conceive of a man sagacious, resolute in purpose, prompt in action, incorruptible, self-poised, and worthy in all respects to be the official representative of a million of people. Some may say that to look regularly for such a man is visionary. Nothing certainly will ever secure him but a position having dignity and the elements of power, and corresponding responsibility. The people never will have him under the plan proposed by the Committee on Cities. Instead of that, they will have a subtle, cunning man, with tortuous and slimy ways, who will strive by indirection and scheming to gain powers which he cannot obtain directly. He will flatter, fawn, wheedle, and cajole, threaten where he can and dare, and purchase where he must, till the subject of City appointments becomes a mere matter of barter and intrigue. The friends of the proposed charter are fond of appealing to analogies and of likening the Mayor and Aldermen to the President of the United States and Senate. Would they recommend a scheme of appointments whereby the President should nominate and the Senate might reject, and after that the President should go to the Senate Chamber and sit among the very men who had cast aside his nominations, and vote as one of their number? Let us contrast this grotesque scheme with the plan proposed by your committee. You propose to give the Mayor the sole power of appointment to office. The main opposition to this is derived from the argument of analogy, an argument of which, as we have seen, the men who use it make very light, when to make light of it suits their convenience. But there is no analogy between the case of the Mayor and the President of the United States. The city has no sovereign power—it takes all its law from superior authority. It has no independent action open to it. Its main functions—all of which are delegated to it by the State—are the care and lighting of the streets, the preservation of order, the removal of nuisances and the like, and the disbursement of sufficient money to accomplish these purposes. There is no legislation in the proper sense of the word. The "ordinances" of the Aldermen are no more than corporation by-laws under a high-sounding name. The executive duties referred to require a capable, energetic, and honest man, just as the superintending of a great railroad requires similar ability. And just as such a superintendent needs the power to select and control his subordinates, so does the Mayor. In this way alone can he be made responsible to the people, and on these terms alone can a man of the right character be secured. We demand in the interests of the people that the office be made dignified and important. We insist that we shall have a true executive, and then cast upon the people the duty of selecting the right man. We have no fear of the result if the issue can only be presented fairly to them. We never can, we never will consent to see him reduced to the faint and bloodless image presented to us by the Committee on Cities as a picture of their model Mayor. When we are ready for that we shall propose to abolish the office altogether.

We desire to add that we condemn in the most emphatic manner any plan which would give the Aldermen the power of nomination, and the Mayor that of rejection. This scheme is at war with all true notions of executive responsibility, and has no solid ground of precedent to support it. As this plan has not yet been reported, it is not necessary to discuss it. We only refer to it to say, that as it has been proposed in some quarters, and may be brought before the Legislature, we are inflexibly opposed to it on the general grounds already stated in the course of this report.

2. *The Term of Office of Heads of Departments and other Officers, and the Power of Removal.*

The proposed charter makes the term of office six years, except where, in particular cases, there is some special provision to the contrary. This is a very long term, and will lead to great abuse in many cases. It will place nearly all the office-holders beyond efficient control, unless the power of removal for cause can be promptly and readily exercised. Instead of that, the power of removal is so restricted that it is of little value. No officer appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen can be removed except by the Mayor, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the Board of Aldermen. A simple majority constitutes a quorum. Accordingly there may be meeting after meeting in which there will be no such number present, or if present, no such concurrence can be secured. When an officer is removed, it can only be on written charges, and a positive finding that there is an intentional violation or neglect of duty, or physical or mental incapacity to perform the duties of the office. It is safe to say that under this rule very few officers will be removed. The acts to be done amount to criminal misdemeanors—intentional violation or willful neglect of duty. Before such a conclusion can be reached the Aldermen must go through a proceeding equivalent to a criminal trial, and this is to be done in the case of every officer. If this charter becomes a law, the only practical way to remove officers will be to repeal the charter.

This theory of removal should again be contrasted with the plan proposed by your committee. You would give the Mayor power to make removals for *cause*, with proper checks to prevent the abuse by him of the authority. You would consider the heads of departments as the subordinates of the Mayor. You would look to him as the person to be held responsible for their acts, and would accordingly give him the power of removal, which is the condition of responsibility. No other theory of removal will answer the purpose. There may be differences of opinion as to details—as to the precise character and nature of the checks imposed on his action—but the substance of the power must be vested in him.

3. *The Removal of Existing Heads of Departments.*

The charter, as it came from the hands of the Central Republican Committee, made an untenable distinction in removing some heads of departments and retaining others, such as the Corporation Counsel and Commissioner of Public Works. The members of this committee urged upon the legislative "Committee on Cities" that this distinction could not consistently be maintained. It has been generally conceded by all parties that it could not be supported, and it has been supposed that the bill, as reported, would provide for the removal of all. Instead of that, the heads of departments referred to are still retained. They are certainly not distinctly mentioned in the clause which provides for the removal of heads of departments, nor are they included in the general words "members of commissions and boards," for, as they are individually heads of departments, they are not "members of commissions," &c. Nor are they included in the words "other officers to be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen," for those would be construed to mean offices of the same grade as "the City Chamberlain," the mention of whose office immediately precedes in the order of enumeration, and who is not a "head of a department." Can it be that a mere juggle of words has here been resorted to, in order to *make it appear* that these persons have been legislated out of office, when in fact they have been retained? The people have a right to demand that the removal of these officers should be *distinctly* referred to, and that their rights should not be jeoparded by cunningly-devised phrases and a fair show of words, whose legal construction is quite different from their ordinary signification.

We accordingly repeat the recommendation already made by us, and urge that your committee shall insist on the insertion, in the one hundred and twenty-second section of the charter, as distinct a clause of removal of the Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Public Works, and Controller, as of the other heads of departments.

4. *Police Department and its Superintendent.*

There are several powers proposed to be conferred upon the Police Department and upon the Superintendent of Police which are of doubtful expediency and which admit of grave abuse.

1. One is the rule that the board may place any patrolman on the pension-roll at his request, and give him an annual pension of $400. This may be done without any reference to his term of service. This rule seems calculated to promote favoritism, and to provide a ready means to reward mere political services. We have discussed its evils before, and only refer to it as still proposed.

2. The Superintendent has great powers conferred upon him, which would appear to be too large to be intrusted to any man. It is provided that all matters connected with the detail and transfer of police officers and policemen, and all orders affecting them in the discharge of their duty, shall emanate *solely* from the Superintendent of Police. He is also, solely, to have the organization, direction, and selection of a staff of detective police, not exceeding thirty. His salary is without limit by law, and may be made to exceed that of any head of a department. He may also, in this case, with the concurrence of the board, keep a record of every man's age, birthplace, and place of residence, and of all other facts connected with him and his life as he may see fit.

Any one of these powers vested in one man might not be dangerous. Combined in one person, may they not lead to a scheme of personal supervision and espionage which may, in time, become intolerable? Suppose that the person selected as Superintendent, under the temptation of an enormous salary and vast power, should be an able and unscrupulous man, with a talent for organization and discipline, might not the police power, now so beneficent, be perverted into an instrument of oppression, and become hostile to individual freedom?

We recommend to your committee that the claims giving such ample powers should be omitted. At all events, if they are retained, the powers conferred should be shared with the Board of Police Commissioners. We think also that there should be a legal limit to the salary of the Superintendent.

5. *The Commissioner of Public Works.*

This committee has heretofore recommended that the vast powers of this department should be intrusted to a board of three persons. The proposed charter vests all the powers in one person. It is well known that the charter of 1870 adopted this plan in order to give large powers to a particular individual. There is no good ground for retaining this provision. On the other hand, there is strong reason, owing to the great patronage at the Commissioner's disposal, that he should not act alone. The charter, as reported by the Committee on Cities, gives him more power than that conferred by the draft of the Central Republican Committee. It restores the control of the Croton-water Department, which, on the original scheme, had been taken away from him. Is it proper that a single man, irresponsible to the people and to the Mayor, should control the expenditure of a sum not much less than $10,000,000? We insist that it is not, and the citizens ought not to permit the present provision to be adopted without an emphatic protest.

6. *General Remarks as to the Departments.*

There are various other provisions which we have formerly criticised, and which still remain unchanged. It is due to candor to say that the suggestions of the Committee of Seventy appear to have had but little effect upon the Legislative Committee. They have, in general, rejected the sections that we proposed. Before adopting others they emasculated them. They still give the power to heads of departments to fix salaries of subordinates, and deny to the Controller all power to review the question whether such subordinates have performed their duties. The Controller, moreover, is to have no practical check on the power of the heads of departments to enter into contracts. The Corporation Counsel is to retain the great power conferred on him by the proposition of the "Central Republican Committee," and his compensation is to be augmented by adding to his salary all legal costs. The clauses which you proposed in favor of publicity, and as a check on the vast powers of the Board of Apportionment, though adopted in part, have been deprived of much of their force, and are, in their present shape, of comparatively little value. In all of these respects the proposed charter needs material amendments. It is to be hoped that the original charter of the Central Republican Committee, as amended by your committee, may be substituted for it by the Legislature.

7. *Spring Elections of Mayor and Aldermen.*

This was a point on which your committee laid great stress. The arguments to commend this arrangement are plain, and scarcely need statement. The only objection to them having any plausibility is that they occasion additional expense. This is but a trifling consideration when the great advantages of the plan are taken into account. The City affairs in the excitement of the Fall election attract but little attention. They follow in the wake of greater political considerations. The City elections should be had when men can look at the whole subject free from undisturbing influences of general politics, and when they can give an undivided attention to Municipal concerns. The most earnest efforts should be made on you part to introduce this feature of Spring elections into the charter. In closing this report, we desire to call, through your committee, the attention of all good citizens to one or two leading considerations influencing this whole subject. One of these is the great importance of settling the matter of the charter on general principles rather than to allow it to be disposed of by the disturbing influences of the hour. It is impossible to disguise the fact that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between the present Mayor and some of those who claim to have supported him at the recent election. Into the merits of such controversy we do not propose to enter. We only refer to it to say that the framing of an organic law, such as the New York Charter, should never be made to turn on issues of a personal character. What would be thought of making a provision of the United States Constitution turn on personal antagonism to a particular President, or the Constitution of the State depend on the popularity of a Governor? Presidents, governors, and mayors from time to time appear and vanish from sight, while rules of organic law take hold of the substance of the body politic and become a part of its life. The time is at hand to settle these great questions of charter government on rational ground. There is no glory which the Republican Party could achieve greater than that of giving the City a charter which would be exactly adapted to the people's use, and would fit them like a garment. Such a policy would be sagacious, for it would be likely to give that party a permanent lease of power. On the other hand, any charter based on mere personal and selfish grounds will be short-lived, and will at the same time subject the citizens to vexations and distress, and the City itself to loss.

Another point which we would desire to commend to the attention of thoughtful citizens is this: Has not the time come to take the whole subject of Municipal Administration out of the sphere of party politics? As has already been shown, it is mainly a matter of business, like the management of a bank, manufactory or railroad. The great question is not who does the work. The true inquiry is, is the work well done? It is the interest of politicians to mingle Municipal affairs with State and National politics. Their interest is, however, adverse to that of the citizens.

Influenced by these considerations, it seems to us eminently proper that the Committee of Seventy should now submit to the people of the City, at a public meeting, to be called for that purpose, the provisions of the proposed charter, and ask for their instructions. The Legislature desire to know the wishes of the people. They will respect and follow its emphatic expression. On the other hand, if, at the present juncture, there is no such expression, the Legislature will interpret the silence of the people as evidence of acquiescence. Then the charter will probably be passed as now presented. We shall only perform properly the great trust reposed in us by the citizens by giving them an opportunity to give a clear and distinct statement of their views.

Signed—Theodore W. Dwight, Chairman; George W. Lane, James Emott, John Wheeler, Robert Hoe, James M. Halsted, Edwards Pierrepont, Henry Nicoll, J. D. Vermilye, Howard Potter; James M. Brown, Benjamin B. Sherman, ex-officio.

Action of the Union League Club.

At a recent meeting of the Union League Club, a committee of ten was appointed to confer with all the Reform interests, with a view to a settlement of the points in the proposed new charter on which there is a difference of opinion. A subcommittee was subsequently appointed, and last night met in conference with subcommittees of other organizations, holding an extended conference on the disputed points. The main difficulty exists in the difference on the question of the appointment of the heads of departments. Everything was harmonious, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. The most satisfactory results, however, are expected. On Tuesday morning the Mayor was consulted, but the committee do not desire to give the details to the public until the matters are finally settled. Another meeting will be held this week, after which the committees will visit Albany.

Action of the Councils of Political Reform.

A meeting of the several Councils of Political Reform of the City was held last evening at the University of the City of New-York, to consider and take whatever action might be deemed appropriate in regard to the proposed City Charter. Mr. Neilson was called to the chair.

Mr. Varnum, in behalf of the associations, presented to the meeting the draft of a memorial to be laid before the Legislature, which set forth that the charter for this City, recently reported to the Assembly, so far from redressing the evils it contemplated, would pave the way for another state of things quite as bad as that brought about by Tweed and his associates. There was no principle of government better established than that the executive and legislative power should be in distinct hands, so that each may be held accountable, and that either, or both, may be changed at one election, if the people see fit; that neither of these principles is adhered to in the proposed charter. By it, the Mayor may, by the action of the Aldermen, be deprived of all power to select his associates in the Government, while the Board of Aldermen will be substantially invested with all this power, which must necessarily be exercised without that unity of purpose or sense of responsibility which pertains to an officer who, like the Mayor, is elected for the exercise of executive duties. The officers chosen by the board will owe no obligation to the Mayor, and not be governed or controlled at all in their action by him or by any other responsible head, as the supervision of a board of fifteen will be too much divided to amount to anything, while the temptation to conciliate the members of that board in all appointments to office must be very great, and this will in itself be enough to corrupt almost any legislative body. While the Aldermen are invested with an important part of the executive power, without any responsibility, they are not invested with that entire legislative discretion which they ought to possess, but are liable to be overruled by a board of four public officers in the most important of all their duties, namely, that of appropriating and raising money. If out of abundant caution, in the absence of any second legislative board, it is deemed advisable to continue the Board of Apportionment and Audit as a check, it submitted that the vote of the chief elective officer of the City should always be necessary among the three which are allowed to overrule the action of the Aldermen.

The memorial protested against the deprivation of the Controller's right to inquire as to the performance of duty by persons receiving salaries as creating a cover for sinecures, and also against the unprecedented powers conferred on the Superintendent of Police—powers which, in the hands of an unscrupulous man, would lead to the worst results. It also prayed for the holding of the Municipal elections in the Spring, and concluded by intimating that the charter was framed upon the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils," and calling the Legislature to deprecate and condemn such narrow and unstatesmanlike policy. Mr. Varnum spoke briefly in support of the memorial, defending the action of Mayor Havemeyer, and denouncing all political partisanship in dealing with the question.

Ex-Judge Emott said it was obvious they had reached a crisis in this matter of political reform, that all the results they had so far obtained were imperiled, and it was necessary for all who desired simply the public good to survey with calmness the position in which they were placed. As a Republican, he desired the predominance of his party, particularly at this moment, for it would be most unfortunate that the City of New-York should fall back into the hands of that political party which has brought its name into disgrace. The men who ruled this City in the past were not thieves because they were Democrats, but they became Democrats because they were thieves, and it was profitable for them to be known by that name. It was unfortunate that the government of this City was looked upon by both sides as a mere question of party politics by these politicians. There were Republicans who say that the possession of the public patronage is more important to the prosperity and success of the party than the support of all the honest men in the City, earned by having given to this City a good government. He regretted this principle, and claimed that if it was true the only remedy was to divorce our civil service in municipal as well as in general affairs utterly from party politics. [Applause.] Now, with regard to the charter, he would call attention to what it said relative to the powers of the Mayor of the City of New-York. He believed it was the wish and the conviction of the great body of those who call themselves Reformers and desired good government for the sake of good government in the City, that the Mayor should be vested with the power and held to be responsible alone for the appointment of the heads of the departments of the City Government. The proposed charter really deprived the Mayor of any power in the matter of appointments, for the Common Council had only to refuse to confirm his appointments within twenty days and the power of appointment recurred to themselves. A true charter should place the responsibility of the appointments to these great offices of the City upon the hands of the man whom the people can hold to that responsibility, and whom they can reach if he fails in his trust. In the matter of removal, as in that of appointments, the power should rest with one who would see that the duty was properly fulfilled, and that incumbents should be discharged for culpability, negligence, or inability. He spoke against the apparent indisposition of the framers of the charter to allow Spring elections, and asserted that though Fall elections may save expense, Spring elections would produce immense good by presenting fewer candidates, and not bewildering voters by a mass of names. He thought that the charter might well be called a bill to get rid of Controller Green and Mayor Havemeyer, for that seemed to be its sole purpose and object. He spoke in terms of high praise of the honesty and integrity of Messrs. Havemeyer and Green, and, concluding, said that if the Republican Party would avoid partisanship and a disposition to perpetuate their power at all hazards, and listen to the voice of honesty and reason, it had an opportunity of making for itself a record which would redound to its credit forever. [Applause.]

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton then came forward in response to the summons of the audience, and spoke as follows: Although invited to address this meeting, I had no expectation of being able to appear here to-night, and, therefore, have prepared no extended speech for the occasion. Having heard here some reference to a memorial, I would state at the outset that I come to speak my own views, and not to echo those of so-called party leaders, or to subscribe to any stereotyped form of opinion on the subject before us. I am a Republican of the most decided stamp. I was a supporter of Mr. Havemeyer, and believe at this moment that he is a man of integrity, with the will and power to do what he thinks right. The previous speaker has said some things which do not, by any means, win my assent. Let us consider principles, the theory of framing City Government, and where we are now, politically. The question of appointment of commissioners and heads of departments now separates those who ought to be united, each party and political organization having different views. There are many who want to keep in office, and are backed by a number of followers and local organizations. Others who appear in this connection are just too honest to steal, and not honorable enough to act disinterestedly. They have one eye on the offices whenever they look at the subject, and there are lamentably few citizens really disinterested. Our plan should be, disregarding what one party may or may not wish, to ascertain what is right, and fortifying ourselves with the reasons for its being so, to stand on it.

At this stage of his remarks Mr. Eaton was interrupted by one of the audience—Mr. Jackson, who rose to a point of order—taking the ground that as the meeting was called for consultation and decisive action lengthy remarks were out of place. After some discussion the objection was withdrawn and Mr. Eaton requested to continue his remarks, and to supplement them with a recital of his impression of affairs in Albany. Mr. Eaton declined to resume his remarks on the charter, but in connection with the Legislature said: It has been my fortune to visit Albany frequently in times past and to note the character of the legislators there, and this year I notice that all the vultures and pirates that in years past hung about the Legislature are absent, and I think that honest men can get a hearing before the present body. I believe that, in large measure, there is more honesty and intelligence at Albany now than I ever met there before. The great idea that we must grasp in this matter, therefore, seems to be the convincing of the Legislature that we are in earnest. If there be a union of parties, and a good charter be carried to Albany, I believe that it would pass the Legislature. With reference to the Police bill, which has been inquired after, I can say that only one member of the committee doubts that we can have the police justices appointed by the Mayor. The bill will shortly be reported on, and reform may be looked for in that most disgracefully conducted department.

The memorial then came up for adoption, and the proposition of a member to strike out the request for a Spring election brought forth excited discussion, it being urged that Spring elections, being local in character, would not bring out the full respectable vote, besides being costly to the City. The memorial was finally adopted entire, and the meeting adjourned.

The North Carolina Bondholders.

A meeting of North Carolina bondholders was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 25 Broad-street, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the payment of the interest due on the special tax bonds. John L. Denny was chosen Chairman and Chas. W. Hassler, Secretary. A committee, consisting of John Denny, Thos. Manning, and M. Leggett, was appointed and empowered to institute proceedings against the State of North Carolina in the United States District Court of that State.

OUR CANALS.

Important Report from the Produce Exchange—Increase in the Rate of Tolls Condemned.

The Produce Exchange had a meeting on Tuesday, at which an important report on the proposed increase in the rates of tolls on the State canals was read and adopted. The following are its essential points:

The Erie Canal, from 1826 to 1856, was the only route for commerce between the seaboard and the Western and North-western States. The State canals, as per Auditor's report to the Constitutional Convention of 1868, had cost on the 30th of September of that year, including construction, improvements, repairs, maintenance, and legal interest on all their expenditures, $210,093,502 35, and their revenue, with legal rate of interest to same date, was $202,619,515 08, leaving a debit balance against all the canals of $7,473,987 72. The Erie Canal had cost to that date, including legal interest, $141,421,425 23, against a revenue for the same period from all sources, including legal interest, of $182,857,915 87, leaving a credit balance of $41,436,490 64. There was, at the same date, a debit balance against the lateral canals of $48,946,370 09, including the

Champlain Canal	$2,980,930 08
Oswego Canal	5,797,562 08
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	2,321,890 33
Chemung Canal	4,034,619 14
Crooked Lake Canal	1,269,265 39
Chenango Canal	8,413,312 60
Black River Canal	8,331,426 72
Genesee Valley Canal	15,255,237 58
Oneida Lake Canal	272,453 76
Baldwinsville Canal	70,102 59

The Oneida River improvement, the Seneca River towing-path, and the Cayuga inlet had an aggregate credit balance of $36,387 17.

Under a provision of the constitution of 1846, the general fund State debt was made a charge upon the revenues of the canals, which provided that $350,000 be annually taken for a sinking fund for its liquidation; also, $200,000 per annum for the expenses of the State Government. The general fund debt included the $3,000,000 first loaned and afterward given to the Erie Railway to aid its construction.

During the period from 1836 to 1872, inclusive, the value of property transported on the New-York canals to and from tidewater has aggregated about $7,000,000,000. The State Engineer, in his report transmitted to the Legislature, Jan. 3, 1872, states that the total number of tons moved one mile on all the canals and railroads in the State from 1860 to 1869, inclusive, was 19,662,593,782; of this amount the canals, with an average season of less than seven and a half months in each year, transported 48 2-10 per cent., or very nearly one-half. In several of these years the canals transported more freight in seven and one-half months than all the railroads in the State did in the whole twelve months.

The average yearly business upon the canals for the nine years following 1860 is nineteen per cent. greater than for that year, while upon all the railroads of the State the increase has been eighty-nine per cent. greater than in 1860. The aggregate movement of cereals by the St. Lawrence route for the four years from 1856 to 1859, inclusive, was 19,193,440 bushels, against 50,885,790 bushels for the four years ended with 1871—an increase, comparing the two periods, of 31,692,350 bushels, equal to 165 per cent. The receipts of Western cereals at Philadelphia, flour included, for the three years ended with 1868, aggregated 27,237,564 bushels, against 50,037,121 bushels for the three years ended with 1871—a gain of 22,799,557 bushels, equal to eighty-four per cent. The receipts at Philadelphia in 1866 were 7,260,515 bushels, against 24,117,150 bushels in 1872—a gain of 16,856,635 bushels, equal to 232 per cent. The receipts of grain at New-York aggregated for the three years ended with 1868, 176,343,636 bushels, against 222,075,838 bushels for the three years ended with 1871, an increase of 45,682,202 bushels, equal to twenty-six per cent.; while the receipts at New-York in 1866 were 57,044,916 bushels, against 90,481,922 bushels in 1872, an increase, comparing the two years, of fifty-seven per cent. The receipts of flour and grain at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the four years ended with 1859 were equal to 136,353,447 bushels, against 186,451,240 bushels for the four years ended with 1871, a gain, comparing the two periods, of thirty-six per cent. The receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports, including New-York, Boston, Portland, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-Orleans for the year 1872 were equal to 163,953,117 bushels, while the receipts at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals were 53,711,100 bushels, or only thirty-two per cent. of the receipts at seaboard ports. The receipts at seaboard ports other than New-York were 74,074,748 bushels in 1872, or forty-five per cent. of the whole.

The receipts at New-York, flour included, in 1872, were 90,481,912 bushels, of which 33,142,889 bushels were by railroad, against 53,711,100 bushels received at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals. Of the 75,267,987 bushels of grain 50,570,032 bushels were by the Hudson River and coastwise.

The following exhibits the receipts at lake ports of flour and grain as compared with the receipts at New-York and at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals:

Years.	Lake Ports. Bushels.	New-York. Bushels.	Tide-water by Erie & Ch'n Canals. Bushels.
1868	122,434,037	70,068,428	52,425,300
1869	137,363,124	64,447,421	40,625,240
1870	133,751,061	68,895,632	38,116,600
1871	167,543,863	78,712,785	55,283,109
1872	170,600,383	90,481,922	53,701,100
Total five years	731,692,468	352,606,188	240,152,340
Average five years	146,338,494	70,521,237	48,030,468

The tolls were reduced in 1870, which reduction has been continued through 1870, 1871, and 1872. The effect of the reduction is shown by the foregoing exhibit of the comparative receipts at lake ports and deliveries at New-York and tide-water. It has been claimed by those advocating an advance in the rates of toll that the carrier obtained an increase in freight equal to the reduction in tolls. In 1869 the toll on wheat and corn from Buffalo to Troy—345 miles—was, at three mills on wheat and two and a half mills on corn, as follows:

	Wheat, bushels, 60 lbs.	Corn, bushels, 56 lbs.
1869	6.21c.	4.83c.
1870, 1871, and 1872	4.15c.	2.898c.
Reduction per bushel	2.105c.	1.932c.

The season average of freights from Buffalo to New-York, by canal, for five years, has been as follows:

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
1868	15.06	12.9
1869	14.97	13.8
1870	11.02	10.3
1871	12.70	11.1
1872	13.00	11.7

In 1869, before the reduction of tolls, the deliveries of grain at tide-water by canal were on the ratio of twenty-nine per cent. of the receipts at lake ports. This ratio has been increased only about three to three and one-half per cent. by the reduction, which indicates that the competition from rival routes is still strong. The report concludes as follows:

If the City and State of New-York desire the trade and commerce of the growing West, in its full measure of increase, the necessary action must be taken to encourage and invite it by cheap transportation. The proposed increase in the levy of tolls would be as much of a bar to inviting the trade of the West as a foot less draught of water in the canal. Our legislators at Albany should bear in mind the causes that have made this the Empire State. Competition from rivals outside this State is every year growing stronger. A cent or two per bushel, or even a fractional part of a cent per bushel, will change the currents of trade. Wise statesmanship should seek rather to foster, encourage, and protect this vast and growing inland trade and commerce, instead of legislating it into the hands of our competitors.

The Fallen Church—Cause of the Disaster.

Deputy-Superintendent Adams and Inspectors Owens and McGinness, of the Building Department, yesterday, submitted a report of the inspection of the ruins of the New-York Presbyterian Church, in Thompson-street, the roof of which fell in on Sunday last. The roof is declared in the report to have been very imperfectly constructed, and weakened further by the mortising of the rafters for the purline boards, instead of the latter being laid on the former, as deemed by architects the only safe mode of construction. About twenty years since the roof was discovered to be weak, and hemlock boards, laid diagonally, were added to the support of the rafters. The essential portions of the report are as follows:

We have carefully examined the ruins, and find on inquiring that the building was erected in 1833; it was 63 feet long by 75 feet deep, and 45 feet high from the curb. The foundation is of stone, 24 inches thick, the basement walls of brick 20 inches thick, and the upper walls of brick 16 inches thick. The northerly and easterly walls fronting on the street were built with a facing of pressed brick, tied into the backing in a very improper manner, the binding consisting of a clip or tie course only about every four feet. The mortar and brick were of fair quality, and with the above exception, well laid.

The floor of the audience-room is constructed of white-pine timbers, 3 by 12 inches, twenty inches from the centre and supported by three lines of girders, 3 by 12 inches, resting on turned yellow-pine posts. The galleries were constructed on three sides, and were supported by yellow-pine posts and girders, as shown in a diagram annexed.

The roof was formed by eight truss-rafters constructed of white, pine timber, of the following dimensions: Principal rafters, in two pieces, 4 by 9 inches each, bolted together by oak pins; the tie-beam, running horizontally across, was 8 by 7 inches, and consisted of four pieces of scantling bolted together; the braces were 2 by 7 inches, and arranged in the ordinary manner. The purlines are 4 by 7 inches, white pine, tenanted into a mortise in the principal diagonal braces; also tenanted into the principal rafters and the purlines. The jack rafters were 4 by 5, rested on the purlines, and were placed three feet from the centre. The tie-beam of the truss did not extend to the foot of the roof, but was halved on to the same three feet from the foot, and secured by oak pins. This, we are of opinion, was the defective point, together with the framing of the purlines and smallness of the jack rafters; for, had the tie-beam extended to the foot of the principal structure, and had the jack rafters been 3 by 7 inches, laid 24 inches from the centre, the roof, we think, would not have fallen.

From what we can see of the roof, as it lies, we are of opinion that the trusses gave way on the northerly side, at the first purline, thus causing the wall on that side to fall out into the street.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

On Monday, Albert Wiers, a native of Hanover, Germany, was washed overboard from pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11, when off Sandy Hook.

Margaret McGuire, five and a half years, of No. 324 East Forty-eighth-street, died yesterday morning from scalds received by falling into a boiler of hot water.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the drying-room of the match factory of Arnold & Co., No. 511 West Forty-fifth-street, causing $1,500 damage to building and contents.

Yesterday, for the second time during the present term, Judge Monell, in Part I. of the Superior Court, was compelled to adjourn because of no case on the calendar being ready for trial.

Thomas Embers, a colored cook, was committed, yesterday, by Commissioner Osborne, in default of $300 bail, to answer a charge of insubordination and assault on the captain of the brig Agnes.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Church of the Reformation, Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to-morrow evening, in aid of the funds of the church.

Roundsman Leon Phillips, of the Fifth Precinct, tried by the Board of Police for neglect of duty and insubordination, was yesterday fined five days' pay, reduced to the ranks, and transferred to the Nineteenth Precinct.

The Cunard steam-ship Abyssinia, which left Liverpool, on Feb. 8, and Queenstown, on Feb. 9, reached this port at an early hour yesterday morning, with mail-news later by two days than that previously at hand.

A meeting of the directors of Boston, Hartford and Erie was called yesterday, at the offices of Frederick A. Lane, President of the Company, but was postponed one week, in consequence of the absence of several of the directors.

Emanuel Perez, arrested by the Sheriff's officers on an order issued by Judge Davis at the suit of Josephine Block, for breach of promise of marriage, was committed to Ludlow-street Jail, yesterday, in default of $3,000 bail. Damages of $10,000 are claimed.

Capt. Byrnes of the Fifteenth Precinct, reported to the Coroner's office, yesterday, that some workmen, digging in the cellar of the house No. 10 Waverley-place, which is built on the site of an old churchyard, had unearthed a quantity of human bones.

Yesterday Officer McVail, of the Broadway Squad, was run over, at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street, by a truck driven by Richard Batcher, of Greenpoint, and severely injured. Batcher was held for trial by Justice Dowling, at the Tombs.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, Mrs. Anna Logan, No. 235 South Fifth-avenue, charged William Parsons with keeping a gambling-house, where her husband was in the habit of spending his nights. Justice Ledwith held the prisoner to answer.

In the suit of Amelia A. Wick against Walter P. Hatch and others, to recover $60,000 growing out of stock dealings about the time of the "Black Friday" disaster, tried before Judge Monell, in the Superior Court, a verdict was rendered yesterday in favor of defendants for $1,875.

Samuel S. Robinson, No. 131 Sixth-street, who obtained $3,100 on a forged receipt, purporting to be signed by his mother-in-law, Elmira H. King, No. 257 West Thirty-fourth-street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling and discharged, the complaint having been withdrawn.

Yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor-store of Robert Carson, No. 13 West Forty-fourth-street. After the flames had been extinguished it was discovered that two fires had been kindled under the shelving in the store. Fire-Marshal McSpedon was yesterday engaged in making an investigation.

The New-York Association of the Alumni of Bowdoin College, Maine, hold their third annual reunion at the Westminster Hotel this evening. Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, President of the College, is expected to be present, and, possibly, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, of Cambridge, and President Daniel R. Goodwin, of Philadelphia.

A bazaar was opened, yesterday, in the school-room of the Church of Holy Trinity, Forty-third-street and Madison-avenue, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to furnishing Rev. Stephen H. Tyng's new church, now being built at the corner of Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue. The bazaar will continue to-day and to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 19 Broad-street. The building, owned by Edward Matthews, was damaged to the extent of $150. About the same time the meeting-room of the New-York Mining Stock Board, No. 16 Broad-street, took fire. The building, which is owned by the Stock Board, was damaged to the extent of $100.

Ex-Alderman "Mickey" Fay was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of resisting Officer Pettit, of the Twenty-first Precinct, in the discharge of his duty. The prisoner was held in $1,000 bail, and produced two bondsmen as securities. The bails failed to justify, and Fay was locked up.

Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, sailed for Liverpool by the Cunard steam-ship Java yesterday. He was escorted on board by a party of his telegraph friends, who accompanied the Java down the harbor on the Western Union Telegraph Company's tug Wm. Orton. Mr. Eckert is expected to be absent about two months.

In the Marine Court, Chambers, before Judge Gross, yesterday, a motion was made in the case of David D Elston vs. Thomas M. Bucklyn to set aside an order of arrest granted a few days since on the ground that the defendant had dispossessed the plaintiff without due process of law and had thrown his goods on the side-walk on the 6th of January last. The Judge reserved his decision.

The commencement exercises at the Eclectic Medical College took place, last evening, at Association Hall. Diplomas were granted to the following graduates: Henry Cahill, T. A. Granger, D. A. Gaillard, A. F. Crans, D. P. Borden, Henry R. Allen, Howard E. Munn, George Simmons, Wallace Jarvis, Mary E. Bond, Mary A. Holland, Mary C. Nivison, James La Monte, John H. Dye, C. E. Griswold, S. E. Mortimore, William Clowe, E. F. Butterfield, Horace L. Baker.

BROOKLYN.

During the past eight months the Brooklyn police have made 19,744 arrests.

City Treasurer Sprague reports that he has deposited $3,330,225 74 of public funds in thirteen banks of the city.

Alexander Lloyd, convicted in the Court of Sessions of burglary, was yesterday sentenced to imprisonment for one year and two months.

The members of the Academy of Design are seeking to obtain the co-operation of the Mayor in securing for that institution an appropriation from the State.

The Brooklyn City Bible Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Rev. W. I. Buddington, D. D.; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll; Treasurer, B. W. Delamater.

Controller Schroeder has addressed another letter to Collector Burrows on the subject of systematizing the city accounts. The controller also reminds the latter officer that he has not as yet rendered his statement of the taxes and assessments remaining uncollected on the 1st of July.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Water Commissioners yesterday directed the Mayor to negotiate bonds to the amount of $25,000, and decided upon the use of iron distribution pipes.

Coroner Baylis yesterday took the ante-mortem statement of Henry Jones, of South Oyster Bay, who had his jawbone broken by Charles Howard, of the same place. Howard is held to await the result of the injury.

Supervisor Burroughs, of the town of Newtown, Queens County, was yesterday served with a writ of mandamus, directing him to issue to the Commissioners for improving the Williamsburg and Jamaica turnpike, the whole amount of bonds authorized by the act providing for the work.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County finished auditing the bills of the Justices of the Peace of the town of Newtown, yesterday. The amounts claimed and allowed were:

	Claimed.	Allowed.
Thomas H. Murphy	$1,741 65	$112 90
Francis McKenna	1,302 35	294 05
Michael Delehanty	1,034 65	191 05
Thomas Marshall	172 60	167 30
Myles Burke	172 55	98 85
Totals	$4,513 80	$865 05

STATEN ISLAND.

A vocal and instrumental entertainment was given, last evening, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the charities of the parish.

The report of the President of Port Richmond, just submitted to the village Trustees, shows the amount of moneys received from all sources during the past year was $3,213 45, which exactly balances the amount paid out. The present bonded indebtedness of the village is $13,000.

Yesterday morning, the brick mansion owned and occupied by Mr. M. J. Horton, corner of Richmond-avenue and Avenue C, Clifton, took fire and was consumed. The estimated value of the building was $25,000; insured for $20,000. The furniture was insured for $7,500, both in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. There was also a small amount of insurance in the Continental Insurance Company.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church will meet in Bridgeton on the 15th prox.

The Cunard steamer Java sailed, yesterday, with 265 passengers, and $1,000,000 in specie.

Gen. Hancock and several members of his staff, yesterday, inspected the Soldiers' Home at Newark.

The battle-flags of New-Jersey will be transferred from the Arsenal to the State House, March 5.

The Third Regiment, N. J. S. N. G., will visit Washington to participate in the inauguration ceremonies.

Yesterday Henry and John Wagner, of Williamsburg, Long Island, employed at a sugar refinery in Jersey City, fell into a sugar-tank and were fatally burned.

The Cunard steamer Abyssinia arrived at Jersey City, yesterday, with 233 passengers, among whom were ten sisters of St. Francis.

The M. E. Conference for the Newark District assembled at Orange yesterday. Several addresses were delivered, and in the evening Rev. Dr. Hare delivered a sermon on the subject of "Revivals." This morning the reports of committees will be received.

The Episcopal Convocation of New-Brunswick closed its sessions last evening. The district embraces twenty-five parishes, ten chapels, and eight mission stations, and there are also six vacant parishes. These are presided over by forty ministers. The object of the convocation was to extend the missionary branch of the service.

[Advertisement.]
Chapped hands and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Gostenhofer, F. B. Bickley, F. A. Gans, J. G. Macdonald, Dr. Thomas Farris, C. J. Churchman, Mr. Pocock, David Moore, J. Hall McIlvaine, G. Warner, Mrs. C. Donovan, C. Openbeeck, J. H. Goesler, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ballentine, 3 children and nurse, Walter Wilkinson, Miss J. Waldron, C. Fellowes, T. A. Tillard, Pedro Peres, S. H. Cook, Henry Turnbull, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Saunders, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. F. Sandam and maid, Miss Sandam. John Stuart, Charles J. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stearns, Miss Alice M. E. Stearns, Gen. Thomas T. Eckert, John Redfern, James Wyld.

Per National Steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Mrs. E. Webster, Miss G. Webster, Miss T. Webster, Mrs. D. Sewell, child and infant, Mrs. A. L. Desnoyers, M. McHenry, E. McHenry, J. N. Jackson, Lieut. Chopakofsky, E. D. Farmer, Christopher Foster, Andrew Jennings, Col. Hays and wife, H. W. Grosline, Louis Heinemann, Robt. Cook, Wm. Bradford, R. Rodiger, Fred. Gains, Mrs. E. W. McClintock and child, Solossy Kiralfy and wife, Irme Kiralfy and wife, Señor Ferri, David Richard, Gerald Somer, Walter Smith, Mr. Hoskinson, Jr., Miss J. E. Layton, Miss A. E. Layton, S. Nelson.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, from Liverpool.—Philip Elliott, E. Thompson, S. Gottgetreu, H. H. Mayo and daughter, Mr. De Claviere, Miss Woodward, D. C. Winter, Mr. Gillon and son, Mr. Wallace and lady, Rev. W. Berras, J. L. Leeson, Alderman R. Aspinall, J. W. Cox, S. G. Levy, Alex. McLaren, C. A. Schroeder, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Vaughan, W. Gardner, John D. Link, M. Leggatt, G. E. Petal, E. Easton, Capt. Dawes, E. Prichard, J. H. Ranson, J. W. Mathew, Mr. Reynolds and lady, J. Hanlyman, Miss Comstock and sister, James Shaw, Samuel Mortimer, Charles Grundy, A. M. Day, Mrs. Wolff, infant, and nurse, Edward Palmer, Mr. Newbery, A. Weinberg, Mr. Boardman, D. Macdonald, L. Phelan, Miss Kemp, Miss H. Morton, G. L. Hoyt, Mr. Kampman, James Donaldson, Mr. Howell, Miss Mackay, Miss C. Lover, and 10 religieuses.

In steam-ship Rising Star, from Aspinwall.—S. G. Patten, James Bryant and son, Mr. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. Terry, E. J. Barrett, Miss N. Well, E. Bowling and child, Mrs. Daniel Shaw, R. J. Mudge, Wm. Richards, P. J. Bailey, A. Wengworth, P. Stembel, E. De Witt and child, Mrs. J. Black, Luke Fay, C. W. Bromfield, J. A. Thomas, Mrs. H. Tierney, F. A. Todd, Major J. M. Norville, United States Army, Dr. C. W. Knight, D. F. McFarlane, J. E. Warner, John E. Howard, P. Falk, W. D. Whitlock, M. Maxwell, M. Escajadilla and wife, C. J. Fontana Max V. y Fontana, James W. Clark and wife, Manuel T. Fontana, M. Barguin, F. J. Cisnero and 2 children, Mrs. S. A. Crosby and son, Capt. W. H. Hudson, J. A. Echeverria, Francis V. y Fontana.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:48 | Sun sets.......5:41 | Moon rises.12:57
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.1:07 | Gov. Island...1:56 | Hell Gate...3:18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Gen. Sedgwick, Evans, New-Orleans; C. H. Mallory & Co.; Zodiac, Nickerson, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Sarah, Nicholls, Montevideo, Walsh, Field & Co.; Mary Pratt, Savine, Montevideo, Brett, Son & Co.; Crono, (Aust.,) Stark, Cork, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Charlotte, Whittemore, Lisbon, Porto., Miller & Houghton; Morning Star, (Br.,) Macomber, Cardenas, Cuba, Crandall, Bertaux & Co.; Lizzie W. Verdon, Beatty, Havana, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Schrs. Ocean Pearl, Blanchard, St. Thomas, W. I., B. J. Wenberg; Gamecock, (Br.,) Douglas, Bahia, Brazil, James E. Ward & Co.: John Cadwalader, McClain, Norfolk, Va., Overton & Hawkins; M. H. Stockham, Cording, Richmond, Va., Overton & Hawkins; Sabao, Dyer, Charleston, S. C., Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Enoch Moore, Chambers, Baltimore, W. W. Baker.

Arrived.

Ship Annie M. Smull, (of Mystic,) Packer, Dublin Jan. 16, with mdse. to E. & J. Burke—vessel to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Annesley, (of Liverpool,) Pearce, Hong Kong Oct. 21, with mdse. to Everett & Co.

Bark Golden Fleece, (of Barbadoes,) Rhodes, St. Pierre, Mart. 18 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Son. Sld. in co. with brig Virginia, for New-York.

Bark Gertrude, (of Portland,) Carlisle, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to Jules Sazarac & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Chick, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar to order.

Ship City of Sparta, (of Glasgow,) Anderson, Calcutta and Sand's Head, Nov. 20, with mdse. to Cabot, Knowles & Co.—vessel to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark George, (Ger.,) Segelkers, Bremen 55 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Ceylon, (of Sunderland,) Leach, Yokohama Sept. 30, with teas to E. W. Corlies.

Bark Cephas Starrett, (of Rockland,) Babbige, New-Orleans Jan. 31, with molasses, &c., to order—vessel to J. R. Brown.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Hopkins, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Bertram & Bros.

Brig J. Pelledo, (of Nassau,) Dyer, Matanzas 14 ds., with molasses to order. Sld. in co. with barks Carlton and Sarah B. Hall, for New-York.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig S. V. Nichols, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chase, Matanzas, with sugar to order—vessel to Lewis Benjamin.

Brig Blanche, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Cole, Demerara 21 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Kinne, Ross & Co.

Brig L. M. Merritt, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Mary C. Mariner, (of Portland,) Durgin, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brig Acelia Thurlow, Gallison, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Brig Ceres, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Payson, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Lewis Berryman—vessel to J. H. Winchester.

Schr. Saarbruck, Clark, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. A. P. Smith, Grace, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Madison Holmes.

Steam-ship C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Schr. A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow-pine to Eppinger, Russell & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Abbie E. Bentley, Mahaffy, Jacksonville, with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. John McKinnon, Colburne, Newbern, with naval stores, &c., to I. B. Gager.

Schr. Sunny South, Derrickson, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, (of Provincetown,) West, Para 32 ds., with rubber to C. Ludman.

Schr. Carrie F. Rich, Higgins, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Tirrell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to S. S. Miller.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Palmer, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Samuel Castner, Risley, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Telegraph, Smith, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Ostorcon, Mason, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Eveline, Ryder, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. N. W. Snow, Snow, Providence, for Virginia.
Schr. Louisa A. Johnson, Pratt, Providence.
Schr. E. T. Smith, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. S. O'Brien, Burns, New-Haven.
Schr. J. C. Hemmell, Billard, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. H. Mills, Philips, Baltimore.
Schr. Annie Carroll, Tyler, Baltimore.
Schr. White Rock, Rafferty, Southport.
Schr. Henrietta, Matthews, New-Haven.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Lynn, Mass.
Schr. Bay State, Crocker, Boston.
Schr. Orvetta, Hervey, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Harris, Hudson, Greenport.
Schr. L. O. Wells, Ellis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Meli, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Cora, Bush, New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ships Java, Nevada, and Egypt, for Liverpool; General Sedgwick, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, light W., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Arr. steamer Mercedita, from Charleston, and bark George W. Jones, from Gottenburg; steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 19.—Arr. steamer Ashland, from Philadelphia; steamer Flag, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; brig Selma, for New-York; schr. William Slater, for Bucksville, S. C.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 19.—Arr. steamer Colfax, from a cruise; reports spoke steamer Lucille, from Wilmington, for Baltimore, in tow of steamer D. J. Foley, yesterday, off Hatteras with rudder gone, having lost it by striking obstructions in the river below Wilmington.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 19.—Arr. schr. J. B. Vandusen, with lumber for Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 19.—Arr. steam-ships Huntsville and San Salvador, from New-York; ship Edgar, from New-York; bark Julian, from Havana.

Cld. bark Erming, for Brunswick; schr. Carrie Walker, for New-York; schrs. L. A. Dannenhower, for Jacksonville; E. & L. Cordery, for Boston.

Sld. steam-ship Seminole, for Boston; ship Betty, for Cork; barks Kathleen, for Montevideo; Dunbar, for Brunswick; schrs. Oconee, for Nassau; Thomas Watt, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 18.—Arr. schrs. Fleetwing, New-York, for Camden; Nathaniel Chifford, do., Snow Haven. In port, the above and schrs. M. K. W. and Helena. Wind N. E. to S. E.; light.

19th—10 A. M.—Arr., schrs. Ella and E. E. Stimpson, New-York, for Portland. The E. E. S. spoke yesterday, off Shinnecock, the schr. Speedwell, Spaulding, from New-York, for Portland, with the loss of bowsprit, having been run into the previous night.

Sld., schrs. E. E. Stimpson, Ella, Fleetwing.

Wind S., fresh; weather clear.

Spoken.

By ship City of Sparta, Dec. 21, off Cape Agulhas, spoke bark Bourbon, (French,) from —— for Nantes; Jan. 2, lat. 31 S., lon. 11 W., bark Theodore, (Br.,) from Madras, for London, 43 ds. out; 11th, lat. 18 30 S., lon. 28, bark Warden Law, (Br.,) from Hong Kong, for London, 78 ds. out; 13th, lat. 13 30 S., lon. 31, ship Bedfordshire, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool, [illegible] ds. out; 18th, lat. 4 20 S., lon. 4, ship [illegible] (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee, 87 ds. out; [illegible], lat. 3 S., lon. 20, ship Carthage, (Br.,) from Mauritius, for Falmouth, 42 ds. out; 24th, lat. 1 N., lon. 22, bark Marathon, (Ger.,) for Montevideo; 24th, on the line, ship Caldera, (Br.,) from ——, for London, 90 ds. out.

By ship Annesley, Nov. 3, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] E., spoke ship White Adder (Br.,) from Kobe, Japan, for Plymouth; Nov. 21, lat. 6 45 S., lon. 104 54 E., bark Victoria de Bilbao, from Manila, for London, [illegible] ds. out; Dec. 11, lat. 28 30 S., lon. 57 25 E., bark California, (Ger.,) from Sourabaya, for Amsterdam, 29 ds. out; Dec. 13, lat. 27 51 S., lon. 53 16 E., ship Chrysolite, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown, [illegible] ds. out; Jan. 9, lat. 14 31 S., lon. 7 10 W., bark Boyne, (Br.,) from Samarang, for Falmouth, 71 ds. out; 19th, lat. 6 30 S., lon. 16 23 W., a ship showing 4 pennant Nos. [illegible], from Calcutta, for London.

By Bark Gertrude, Feb. 15, lat. 37 29, lon. 74 30, spoke brig Frank Clark, from Pensacola, for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

ST. PIERRE, Mart., Feb. 1.—In port, schr. Marie Fisk, Crowell, for Turks' Island in 3 ds., to load salt for New-York.

PARA, Jan. 30.—In port, schrs. Frank Howard and D. S. Bisbee, for New-York, ldg.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 9.—Sld. yesterday, brig E. Allen, Nickerson, for New-York. Sld. to-day, steam-ship Rising Star, for New-York.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square,

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF THEIR NEW STEM-WINDING "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES, NOW OFFER THEM IN TWO SIZES AND VARIOUS STYLES OF CASING. THEY ARE THOROUGHLY ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, AND THE CHEAPEST AND BEST YET MADE.

1873.
THE MUTUAL BENEFIT
Life Insurance Company,
NEWARK, N. J.

Statement, Jan. 1, 1873.

Balance as per statement, Jan. 1, 1872			$[illegible]
Received for premiums during the year 1872		$6,344,166 51	
Received for interest during the year 1872		1,824,116 18	
Received for annuities during the year 1872		770 90	
Total Receipts for 1873			$36,869,055 68
Paid claims by death	$1,311,444 72		
Paid endowments	40,301 11		
Paid surrendered policies	286,034 98		
Paid advertising and printing	44,004 90		
Paid contingent expenses	35,845 91		
Paid postage and exchange	11,081 49		
Paid taxes and internal revenue	34,644 00		
Paid commissions to agents	466,942 88		
Paid physicians' fees	20,382 22		
Paid annuities	1,465 70		
Paid return premiums	1,880,426 00	4,572,083 31	[illegible] 77
			$25,537,767 54

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$303,717 94	
Real estate	149,082 38	
United States securities	1,551,800 00	
State, City, and County bonds	6,135,800 00	
Bonds and mortgages	10,224,202 70	
Loans and policies in force	6,852,976 90	
Loans on scrip	1,455 41	
Due for premiums in course of transmission	118,978 25	$[illegible]
Interest due and accrued	534,081 86	
Premiums due and not yet received, on issues principally of November and December, (of this sum $150,000 has since been received, Jan 15, 1873)	438,881 95	973,383 58
Total Assets, Jan. 1, 1873		$26,511,151 42

Ratio of expenses to income, (excluding taxes,) 8.57 per cent.

The dividend of Return Premiums declared by the Directors in 1872 will be paid to the assured, as their premiums fall due in 1873, in conformity with the rules of the Company.

DIRECTORS.

LEWIS C. GROVER, I. H. FROTHINGHAM,
HENRY McFARLAN, RANDALL H. GREENE,
A. S. SNELLING, JOSEPH A. HALSEY,
MARCUS L. WARD, H. N. CONGAR,
NEHEMIAH PERRY, OSCAR L. BALDWIN,
JOSIAH O. LOW, THEO. MACKNET.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President.
H. N. CONGAR, Vice-President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Sec'y.
BENJ. C. MILLER, Treas.

SAMUEL H. LLOYD,
State Agent Eastern District of New-York,
NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH-AV.,
AND
22D-ST.

OPENING DAY
OF THEIR
NEW
CARPET DEPARTMENT,
Monday, Feb. 24, 1873,
WHEN THEIR
CUSTOMERS
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY
ARE INVITED
TO THE EXHIBITION.

CLOSING SALE.
Black Dress Goods.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF THE MOST DESIRABLE TEXTURES.

ELEGANT CASHMERES.......$1 00
RICH BLACK SILKS.......1 75
HANDSOME ALPACAS.......30 cents.
VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.......50 cents.

JACKSON'S MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY and WAVERLEY-PLACE.